The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton.

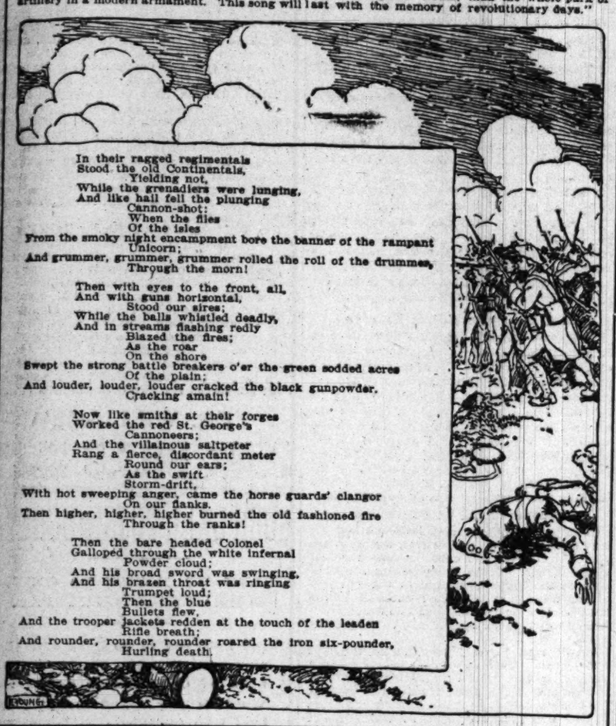
THE OLD CONTINENTALS.

BY G. H. M'MASTER.

Of this poem Edmund Clarence Stedman wrote in the Galaxy Magazine, many years ago: "There is nothing like it in our language; 'tis the ringing, characteristic utterance of an original man. There is a perfect blending of sense to sound, and of both to the spirit of the theme. To tie hillside, the powder cracking amain, the old fashioned colonel galloping with drawn sword, and as

"'Rounder, rounder, rounder roars the iron six pounder,
Hurling death.'

it seems a heavier piece of ordnance, and charged with weightier issues, than the whole park of artillery in a modern armament. This song will last with the memory of revolutionary days."



In their ragged regimentals
Stood the old Continentals,
Yielding not,
While the grenadiers were lunging,
And like hail fell the plunging
Cannon-shot;
When the flies
Of the isles
From the smoky night encampment bore the banner of the rampant
Unicorn;
And grummer, grummer, grummer rolled the roll of the drummes,
Through the morn!

Then with eyes to the front, all,
And with guns horizontal,
Stood our sires;
While the balls whistled deadly,
And in streams flashing redly
Blazed the fires;
As the roar
On the shore
Swept the strong battle breakers o'er the green sodded acres
Of the plain;
And louder, louder, louder cracked the black gunpowder,
Cracking amain!

Now like smiths at their forges
Worked the red St. George's
Cannoneers;
And the villainous saltpeter
Rang a fierce, discordant meter
Round our ears;
As the swift
Storm-drift,
With hot sweeping anger, came the horse guards' clangor
On our flanks.
Then higher, higher, higher burned the old fashioned fire
Through the ranks!

Then the bare headed Colonel
Galloped through the white infernal
Powder cloud;
And his broad sword was swinging,
And his brazen throat was ringing
Trumpet loud;
Then the blue
Bullets flew,
And the trooper jackets redden at the touch of the leaden
Rifle breath;
And rounder, rounder, rounder roared the iron six-pounder,
Hurling death.

NEWS—Summarized and Indexed.

THE WEATHER— SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1903.

Rain and warmer Saturday, fair and cooler Sunday; southerly, shifting to westerly winds.

The maximum temperature in Chicago during the twenty-four hours ending last midnight was 42 degrees above zero at 7 p. m. and the minimum 32 degrees above at 5 a. m. Maximum wind velocity 24 miles an hour at 8 p. m.

Sunrise at 6:18; sunset at 5:44. Moonset at 1:33 a. m.

CHICAGO PRIMARIES:—

Graeme Stewart chosen for republican mayoralty nomination over John M. Harlan; 588 delegates out of 940 elected for today's city convention pledged to him; 7 unpledged; Dowie followers worked for Harlan.

John M. Harlan refused to say whether he will abide by city convention result; action will be decided at meeting of his delegates this morning; charges of fraud made by him.

Aldermanic contests yesterday generally divided on Stewart-Harlan lines; Joseph Bidwill faction victorious in Eleventh ward; Ald. Patterson in Twentieth; ex-Ald. Wolff beaten in Twenty-seventh.

Caucus on slate for today's convention chose Fred C. Bender of Fifth ward for city clerk, John F. Smulski for attorney, Thomas Shaughnessy for treasurer.

Cook county democratic committee meeting hurriedly called for today; anti-Harrison members declare plot is suspected; mayor's friends say organization is badly needed and will be pushed.

DOMESTIC:—

Game of football attacked by Prof. Hollis, Harvard athletic committee chairman, who declares rival teams are selected dishonestly, players are disabled intentionally, and per cent of injuries is increasing.

Illinois and Michigan canal between Morris and Ottawa found by TRIBUNE investigators to contain only few inches of stagnant water, while walls are wrecked and navigation is blocked by railroad bridge.

Helen Keller, deaf, dumb, and blind Radcliffe college student, appealed at Massachusetts legislative hearing for state education of blind; has learned to speak mechanically and was understood easily.

Wisconsin legislature's proposal for national conference on negro question favored in north; Gov. Heywood of North Carolina declared no good could result because delegates would be ignorant of real conditions.

Buffalo police declare suspicion against Mrs. S. T. Paine as murderer of Edwin L. Burdick is unfounded, and surveillance on her has been withdrawn.

Judge Frank A. Hooker, Charlotte, renominated by Michigan republican convention for Supreme court term of ten years; stampede to Judge Edward D. Kinne resulted on sixth ballot, but failed on seventh.

Yates civil service bill will be fought in Illinois house when it comes up on Tuesday; is only measure governor will support and is regarded as putting power into his hands.

LOCAL:—

Unidentified woman with locket containing baby's photograph found drowned in Garfield park lagoon; articles of clothing had been thrown off by apparent suicide; no clew as to her name discovered.

Subscriptions to Thomas orchestra endowment fund total nearly $110,000; contributions vary from $1 to $1,000; 25 cents declared acceptable; suggestion made that orchestra and musical colleges unite to erect building.

Drainage canal declared a failure by Controller McGann and appropriation for its improvement "political crime"; drinking water regularly bad in spite of 90 per cent diversion of sewage.

Chicago Athletic club officials seeking to trace 200 silver spoons, twenty dozen sprays of artificial blossoms, and 1,800 decorated stein rests, which vanished during recent ladies' day fete.

Lake Forest pet dogs and cats charged with spreading scarlet fever in that suburb; notices posted that animals not chained or housed will be shot on sight.

WASHINGTON:—

Arthur P. Gorman again democratic leader in congress and prediction made that he will be party's national leader as next presidential candidate; is sound money man but supported Bryan.

FOREIGN:—

British bluebook on Col. A. H. Yorke's inspection of American railroads predicts New York subway will prove disappointing; British interurban systems declared inferior to American and no better than tramways.

PAGES.

1 Gorman to Lead Party in Nation. Prof. Hollis Attacks Football. Canal Lost in the Mud. Woman Suicide in Park Pond. Stewart Wins at Primaries.

2 Nomination of Aldermen. Harlan's Action Still in Doubt. Hurry Call to Democrats.

3 British Expert Studies America. Turkey Begins Reform Work. Miss Keller's Appeal for Blind. Buffalo Murder Mystery Deepens. Dogs and Cats Quarantined. No Men at Corset Show. Drainage Canal a "Crime."

4 Wisconsin Railway Tax Passes. Lively Convention in Michigan. Governors Talk Negro Problem. War on Yates' Merit Law.

5 Strike on Bridge Trust. Leaders of Trainmen Against Strike. General News of New York.

6 Editorial Comment. Fontenoy Letter.

7 Spoon, Spoon, Who's Got— News of the Theaters. Orchestra Fund Nearly $110,000. Society Affairs.

8 Baseball Deal Hangs Fire. New Record in Bowling. Form Reversal at New Orleans. Chicago to Play Cadets Football.

11 General News of Railroads.

13-14 Literary News and Comment.

15 Dun and Bradstreet on Trade. Insurance Affairs. Records of the Courts. Ice Wagon Drivers Want More Pay.

16 Financial and Commercial.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY:—

Chicago ice wagon drivers demand $25 weekly salary next summer, instead of $20 now paid; helpers ask $35 instead of $60; mill woodworkers granted 28 cents an hour in return for abandoning sympathetic strike.

American Bridge company's contracts on buildings and bridges throughout United States and Canada reported tied up by ironworkers' strike; 1,500 idle in New York; Chicago not affected before April 1.

Brotherhoods of Locomotive Firemen and Trainmen afraid individual strike of Wabash employés may prejudice injunction case in United States court; appeal issued declaring walkout unwise until decision is rendered.

Passes or reduced fares to theatrical agents, army or navy officials, land agents, convention committees, and postal employés held by railroad officials to be prohibited by Elkins bill; sixty-seven lines agreed to obey.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review reported building permits for United States largely increased over 1902; prices of commodities unchanged from February; foreign trade and new orders for steel unusually heavy.

May wheat closed with ⅜-¼ cent gain, at 76; Argentine shipments since Jan. 1 reported at 8,000,000 bushels over 1902; seaboard export sales, thirty loads; May corn reached 47⅝; export sales, twenty-eight loads.

Chicago bank stocks weaker and prices lower; recent sales declared too high, although 1903 promises successful business; First National shares quoted at 395 bid, against 400 recently; Illinois Trust, 716.

New York stock market opened with heavy sales and lower prices; slight recovery later; call rate 5% per cent; sterling exchange lower.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
S. FRANCISCO	Nevada	
GLASGOW	Carthaginian	
GLASGOW	Arcadian	
HAVRE	La Champagne	
HAMBURG	Bulgaria	
HAMBURG	G. Waldersee	
LIVERPOOL	Cedric	Georgic.
LIVERPOOL	Lancastrian	
LIVERPOOL	Corinthian	
LIVERPOOL	Merion	
LIVERPOOL	Noordland	
LONDON	Menominee	
MOVILLE		Parisian.
NAPLES	Neckar	

GORMAN TO LEAD PARTY IN NATION.

Democratic Presidential Nomination Next Year May Be Given to the Maryland Senator.

RESUMES OLD POSITION.

Strong with Both Factions, It Is Believed He Commands More Votes Than Any Man So Far Mentioned.

GORMAN—Maryland senator's return to his old place as leader of democracy in congress makes him the logical candidate of his party for presidency next year.

RURAL DELIVERY—Number of routes will be doubled when new appropriation becomes available.

SENATE PROGRAM—Meeting of foreign relations committee is called to map out program for work of special session.

NAVY—Capt. William S. Cowles is assigned to command the battleship Missouri when it is completed.

[BY RAYMOND.]

Washington, D. C., March 6.—[Special.]—Arthur Pue Gorman has jumped into his old place as leader of the democracy in congress so easily, so naturally, and so completely as to give great significance to the event in the eyes of the onlookers of the democratic camp. They say that they have been seeking for a sign, and that Gorman's uncontested resumption of the reins of authority is evidence enough to them that he has come to stay and that he will be the leader of the party in the nation as well as in congress.

No one who knows him doubts Senator Gorman's political astuteness. It is almost a byword. During the four years he has been out of the senate the democratic party in the upper house of congress has been decidedly out at the elbows. It has commanded the respect of no one, has lacked cohesiveness, has run after all sorts of follies, and has been exploited by little men.

There never has been a time in the history of the democratic side of the chamber when the absence of leadership was so marked as during the interregnum of Gorman. Instead of being discredited by losing his own state, he has returned to the senate stronger than ever before.

Gorman's friends find a parallel between his career and that of McKinley. The martyred president was fairly driven out of congress by a wave of popular opinion, similar to that which unhorsed Gorman. McKinley came back to sit at the head of the council board in the White house, and Gorman's friends believe he can do much the same thing.

Little men like Joe Blackburn, and old men like Senator Cockrell, and foolish men like Senator Bacon thought they could be leader of the democracy in the senate, but today's caucus wiped them all off the slate, and Gorman becomes the uncontested leader of his party in the senate, both on the floor and in caucus.

There is not even a first class democratic leader in the house, and the result will be that Gorman's strong personality is practically certain to dominate both branches of congress.

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This condition of affairs can have no other result except Gorman's promotion in rank as a presidential candidate. The ambitious senators were wholly unable to make a stand against him, and many seemed to see in this the beginning of a wave of party sentiment, strictly within party lines, in behalf of the Maryland senator. He occupies a particularly fortunate position, because he has not been closely identified with either of the wings of the democratic party.

Gorman technically is regular. He bolted nobody. He gave Bryan as much support as could be expected under the circumstances. His regularity therefore is uncontested, and it is admitted that in 1896 Mr. Gorman put up an honest fight for Bryan in Maryland.

At the same time Gorman is personally the soundest of the sound money men. He would have the confidence of the business interests of the eastern states probably more than any man who has been mentioned on the democratic side.

Besides that, Gorman is a fat frier, a politician of the most practical stripe, who has had no business and no profession, having been a constant officeholder from his boyhood. He is genial, accomplished, suave, and a leader who moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform.

He is a protection democrat, if there be such a thing, just as he was a sound money Bryanite. He has been a stanch friend of the sugar trust, but still a better friend of the toiling masses in the federal navy yards. He has an intimate acquaintance with the dubious intricacies of Maryland politics, and with all this he is a charming man, a born leader, and looks the part.

Gorman has been identified with the senate in one way or another since 1852, when he was a page, and what he does not know about the ordinary political methods in the senate is scarcely worth talking about. It is asserted that his regularity has endeared him to Mr. Bryan, and the Maryland boss probably stands better in New York City than David B. Hill, so that it is no idle dream when his admirers here assert that he is the man who, next year, will flaunt the banner of democracy full in the face of Theodore Roosevelt.

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Senator Gorman today was chosen formally leader of the democratic party in the senate. He becomes chairman of the caucus committee, which carries with it the position of chairman of the caucus and chairman of the steering committee, as well as floor leader of the party.

For once complete harmony prevailed at the democratic meeting, and when Senator Bacon of Georgia nominated Mr. Gorman every member present assented to it, notwithstanding the fact that there had been a spirited contest made by Cockrell of Missouri and Blackburn of Kentucky, both of whom aspired to the leadership.

Heretofore the steering committee has consisted of seven members, but, at the suggestion of Mr. Gorman, it was increased to nine.

The caucus authorized the steering committee to take up the matter of filling vacancies on the committees which will work during the present extra session, and on all other committees, if the republicans decide to reorganize the senate.

The only committee which will do any work at this session will be the foreign relations committee, unless President Roosevelt sends in a number of nominations, which must be referred to committees, and which will necessitate appointments to fill the vacancies.

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TAKES KICK AT FOOTBALL.

PROF. HOLLIS OF HARVARD OPPOSES GAME WITH YALE.

Chairman of the Cambridge University's Athletic Committee Declares Players Suspect Rival Teams Are Dishonestly Selected—Says Men Purposely Disable Their Opponents—Percentage of Injuries Constantly on the Increase.

Cambridge, Mass., March 6.—[Special.]—Prof. Hollis, chairman of the Harvard athletic committee, is out with an attack on the game of football, and suggests that the contests between Harvard and Yale be discontinued.

Prof. Hollis speaks from behind the scenes. Men outside of the game know nothing of the details of the play and the methods employed to win, but Prof. Hollis knows the secrets of this particular form of collegiate sport. His attack, therefore, borders on the sensational.

Prof. Hollis declares that students are always suspicious that the rival teams are dishonestly selected; that players use unfair methods to injure or disable opponents; that the percentage of injuries is increasing; that the mass plays, which conceal the movements of the men from the spectators, have rendered the game dull and uninteresting to all who are not experts; and that the game is demoralizing to chivalry and good fellowship.

Attack Creates Sensation.

The unexpected attack on the game made by Prof. Hollis has caused a sensation in student circles. It is contained in an article in the current number of the Graduate Magazine, and is as follows:

"The question has been raised several times, but more vigorously of late than ever before: Do these young men and their game represent an influence for the general good of the university? Should football be allowed as an intercollegiate contest as at present played in the United States?

"The answer to these questions would involve what is known in athletic sports as a close decision. With the prevailing rules and tendencies the game gradually is awakening an unfavorable sentiment, which is certain to grow, for the players themselves no longer get any fun out of it. The season constitutes one long period of drudgery under a constantly increasing nervous strain and excitement. Then, too, in recent years the game has been dull and uninteresting to those who are not experts in the technicalities of strategy plays. Mass plays by concealment of the movements of the men from spectators and officials have contributed largely to this dullness, and have done what is worse—they have increased the percentage of injuries to an objectionable extent. This has been denied, but not convincingly.

Injuries Purposely Inflicted.

"During the last three years fully 15 per cent of the entire list of men appearing in the field have been laid off for a time to recover from their injuries. Granting that all forms of sport carry the possibility of injury, football has just enough of the prize fight in it to lay it open to suspicion. The growth of the game has been guided with little foresight or intelligence, as the promoters seem to have had an eye solely to what is called strategy.

"There is no reason why plays cannot be modified to bring them back to better lines, wherein individual skill has a high value as distinct from team play. On the football field it is customary to weaken an opponent by bruises or otherwise. Good generalship seems to direct all hard plays at a single valuable player of the opposing side.

"One is painfully disappointed with the passage of every season over the absence of chivalrous conduct. It is the rarest thing to note even an evidence of generosity between opponents. Another thing that is fatal to good sport is the suspicion which prevails between rival universities. It is almost impossible to convince the students of any institution that the others are honest in the selection of their teams if the rivalry is keen.

"When all has been said against football, it would still be a pity to lose it. There is much in its favor. It teaches some manly virtues admirably, and exercises moral restraint upon a large body of youths who might, without it, drift into all kinds of dissipation.

"The most demoralizing football game played at Harvard during the year is that with Yale. This has been true for many years, with only an occasional lapse. Instead of a season of good fellowship, this game seems to arouse their worst impulses. Suspicions are rife, bets are made, and studies practically suspended for the entire week preceding the game. Graduates, too, have their period of excitement.

"On the whole, it would be a good thing to have this game given up and the fall schedules shortened by that much, or another strong game substituted. Certainly Harvard would profit by it, and our students would take the sport with other teams more in a spirit of fun."

Students Resent Attack.

The article is the sole subject of discussion among the undergraduates around the college tonight and they unanimously are against the opinions expressed by the head of the athletic committee. Some opinions follow:

Head Coach Farley of last fall's eleven—Personally I should dislike to see the football relations with Yale discontinued. The two colleges are naturally rivals and their game is the most important of the season. I do not think that the game is on the downward path.

"Bob" Kernan, captain of '02 eleven—Most emphatically the game is not deteriorating. The men do go in for business and that is half of the whole thing. Without the Yale game of football the season is nothing.

W. C. Clark, president of the Harvard Crimson—I do not think the game needs to be reformed, but to abolish the Yale game is not the way to go about it. The Yale game should be made more of a student affair than a racecourse celebration, such as it is at present. I think the way to do that is to limit the attendance to undergraduates and graduates of the two colleges.

ASKS WRIT AGAINST DIVORCE.

New Jersey Man Wants an Injunction to Prevent His Wife Securing Severing of Ties.

Trenton, N. J., March 6.—[Special.]—A new use has been found for the power of the Court of Chancery to issue injunctions. Edward L. Miller of Millville, N. J., has applied for a writ to restrain his wife from securing a divorce in South Dakota. This order is made returnable March 30 at Camden. Miller prays that the temporary injunction be made permanent, on the ground that his wife is a resident of Millville, and that, by claiming to be a resident of South Dakota, she is perpetrating a fraud on the South Dakota court. Miller is a cigar manufacturer in Millville, and his wife is a dressmaker in the same town. A few weeks ago Mrs. Miller disappeared, and was next heard of in South Dakota, where she had applied for a divorce, charging cruel treatment and failure to support.

(Continued on page 4, column 6.)

CANAL A FARCE BEYOND MORRIS.

More Mud, More Ruin, and Less Water Mark Course of the Ditch to Ottawa.

STORY OF A $6,000 BILL.

Law Firm Is Paid Promptly When It Begins to Unearth Old Records of Commission.

ABOARD THE MUSTANG "DAUNTLESS," Ottawa, Ill., March 6.

A shrunken débris choked channel containing a few inches of greenish, stagnant water; retaining walls wrecked and scattered, stone by stone, in the sediment; locks rusting and decaying—such is the Illinois and Michigan mudway between Morris and Ottawa.

In that whole distance—twenty-two miles—THE TRIBUNE explorer could not find a single barge, not even one tied to the bank awaiting the requisition of that teeming commerce that stands in need of a $199,000 boost.

In the eighty miles between here and Chicago twenty-five canal boats have been discovered; just how teeming the commerce must be in the most strenuous of the "rush" weeks may be judged from the further fact that only twelve of these boats are serviceable.

Below Morris the canal is even more of a farce than anywhere else. Everybody in Commissioner Sackett's town appear to be under obligations to say sweet things about the old mud puddle, but once outside Morris and the public derision is great. It must be a marvelous mudscow that can wriggle its way from Morris to Ottawa.

Ditch Only a Shallow Trough.

Soon after leaving Morris the channel enters the black mud country, where only deep retaining walls could ever have kept the silt from drifting in and closing the waterway. But such walls, if they ever existed, have disappeared, and from both sides the deposits have encroached upon the channel till only a shallow trough of water remains. Among the dense growths of weeds fringing the boggy ditch are scattered the stones of the ancient coping, and everywhere the general ruin proclaims the abandoned glory of a past generation. In places the soggy banks have entirely dissolved, allowing the waters to spread out over the farmers' fields.

The only thing seen today to remind one that this was once a great commercial waterway was a state repair boat at Marseilles and two skeletons of barges sunk in the mud at the brink of the ditch. The skeletons lifting their jagged ribs from the slime appeared startlingly like those remains of viking boats occasionally unearthed to remind the living of the commercial prowess of a dead age.

Barred by Railway Track.

The navigability of the canal alleged by Snively and his jolly crew does not worry the countryside much. Industrial concerns along the ditch are everywhere doing something that would be considered an obstruction to navigation if there were any. For example, a mile above Seneca a spur from the Big Four and Rock Island railways crosses the canal to serve the coal mines. It crosses by a turn bridge swung on a central pier. It is only two feet above the surface of the canal, and boats cannot pass under it. But how much it is meant to turn may be judged from the fact that the rails are continuous from land to bridge. A gang of workmen was repairing the roadbed close by. When the explorer noticed that no breaks in the rails had been provided for turning the bridge he accosted the foreman in this wise:

"Say, what would you do if some—some 'commerce' should come along here and want to get by?"

"Dunno, sir," responded the foreman, with a wink. "Guess we'd have to take up the rails."

"Far from the Madding Crowd."

Now and then the ditch dips into a wooded country, the great trees standing close to the channel and interlacing their boughs above. The refined sentimentalist who is tortured by the rush of a pell-mell civilization should seek out these spots. There he will find nature and quietude and mystery, and it may be guaranteed that sordid commerce will not intrude more than once a week, if at all.

Just above Marseilles there is a most remarkable bar of mud in the canal. It lies in the middle and runs lengthwise of the channel for about two miles. It rises above the surface in most places, and has the effect of forming two ditches, each containing a rill of water ankle deep.

Even the farmers in whose interest the canal is still supposed to operate recognize the truth that the waterway is a "dead one." Most of the way below Morris they have fenced off the tow path and turned it into pasture.

Injunction for That $199,000.

Trouble is brewing for that $199,000 appropriation if Snively and his lieutenants succeed in dragging it through the legislature. The mayors, presidents, and supervisors of the riparian communities have banded together to have revenge on the commissioners for forcing the maintenance of the bridges on the municipalities. At a recent meeting they delegated the protection of these interests to former Attorney General Maurice T. Moloney, who is mayor of Ottawa.

Mr. Moloney's plan is to open fire on the appropriation in the courts if it should be passed. An injunction against the use of the appropriation will be prayed on the ground that the state constitution forbids the appropriation of money for any "railroad or canal." The municipal officials are preparing for a big fight, and should the appropriation be made it probably will be tied up in the courts for a number of years.

"The canal under the present management of political spoilsmen is worse than useless," said Mayor Moloney tonight. "The abandonment of those bridges by the commission was an outrage. It means just so much money saved from legitimate expenditure for the political 'graft.' If that appropriation of $199,000 is made by the legislature I shall go before Judge Creighton and ask an injunction restraining the auditor from making out any vouchers for its expenditure."

Investigation That Was Stopped.

It is not on record that the canal commission has ever been officially investigated, but it transpires here in Ottawa that an unofficial inquisition some time ago came near shaking the political structure to its foundation. The trouble grew out of the

(Continued on page 4, column 6.)

HOW DELEGATES WILL STAND IN THE CITY CONVENTION.

Ward.	Number of delegates.	For Stewart.	For Harlan.	Unpled'd.
First	28	28	..	..
Second	37	37	..	..
Third	36	21	15	..
Fourth	17	17	..	..
Fifth	17	17	..	..
Sixth	51	19	32	..
Seventh	45	5	40	..
Eighth	23	..	23	..
Ninth	19	19	..	..
Tenth	14	14	..	..
Eleventh	19	19	..	..
Twelfth	24	24	..	..
Thirteenth	34	34	..	..
Fourteenth	31	24	7	..
Fifteenth	26	4	22	..
Sixteenth	15	9	6	..
Seventeenth	30	30	..	..
Eighteenth	20	20	..	..
Nineteenth	19	19	..	..
Twentieth	41	33	8	..
Twenty-first	36	36	..	..
Twenty-second	28	25	3	..
Twenty-third	22	13	6	3
Twenty-fourth	20	17	3	..
Twenty-fifth	45	5	40	..
Twenty-sixth	25	..	25	..
Twenty-seventh	24	8	12	4
Twenty-eighth	28	28	..	..
Twenty-ninth	12	4	8	..
Thirtieth	22	8	14	..
Thirty-first	32	..	32	..
Thirty-second	35	3	32	..
Thirty-third	30	22	8	..
Thirty-fourth	15	15	..	..
Thirty-fifth	20	10	10	..
Totals	940	596	337	7
Pluralities		259		

WOMAN SUICIDE IN PARK.

FOLDS OUTER GARMENT, THEN WADES TO HER DEATH.

Body of an Unknown, Young, Good Looking, and Well Dressed, Found in Garfield Park—Gold Locket Containing a Baby's Picture May Give Clew to Her Identity—Police Seek for Murder Indications, but Fail to Find Any.

Face downward in a Garfield park lagoon, the body of an unidentified woman, young, good looking, and well dressed, was found by searchers last night. Articles of clothing of which she had divested herself were scattered along the bank, but the absence of indications of a struggle has satisfied the police that the woman committed suicide. She had drowned herself in shallow water.

Nothing that would identify her, save a locket containing a baby's photograph and a maker's name on her discarded jacket, was found, and although a description was sent to many police stations early this morning no trace of her identity could be ascertained.

Finds Garments in the Park.

Indications of a suicide were found during the evening by Jacob Rehm, a watchman for the Garfield park stables, who was walking in the park. About fifty feet from the bank of a lagoon at Kinzie street and Franklin boulevard the man saw a pocketbook, a chatelaine bag, and a pair of kid gloves near the edge of a little path that led to the water.

There are few trees near the spot and after looking about several minutes for the owner of the property Rehm returned to the stables and told T. H. Keating and E. W. Bartholomew, who were passing the place, of his discovery. The men went to the lagoon, and on a bench close to the water found a black jacket, a hat with a mourning veil, and a fur boa neatly arranged.

The police of the West Lake street station were summoned and Sergeant Muldoon and several policemen waded into the water in search of the body. The water is shallow in that part of the pond and the men waded out about ten feet before the body was found. It was lying face downward and it was evident that the woman had walked out as far as possible before throwing herself prostrate.

The body was attired in a black cheviot skirt matching the jacket found on the bench, a white polka dot waist, and black shoes. The clothing and underclothing were of good texture and make and her attire and appearance indicated that she had been a woman of refinement and good home.

Seek for Murder Clews.

Fearing a possible murder the police when summoned did not approach the bank of the lagoon until lanterns and other lights had been procured. The ground, still soft from the evening's rain, was closely scanned, but no footprints were found save those made by the young woman as she entered the water.

The clothing on the bench was not tossed about, but evidently had been arranged by a woman's hand and two pins passed through the hat affixed it to the jacket, on which it had been placed. Deliberation in the intended death was evinced, but no note nor any mark that would show a cause for the deed could be found.

Sergeant Muldoon examined the jacket and found the name of D. J. Hauptman, the maker, in the lining. Hauptman is a woman's tailor with a place of business at 351 Thirty-fifth street.

Locket May Give a Clew.

No other marks were found on the clothing. Fastened about her neck by a light gold chain was a locket containing the picture of a child apparently about 2 years old. The photograph is not distinct. The police decided not to break the locket to learn the name of the photographer.

In the pocketbook thrown away by the woman as she approached the lagoon 24 cents and a pair of antique earrings were found. The earrings were of gold and valuable. The chatelaine bag was empty.

Description of the Woman.

The body of the woman was taken to Boland's undertaking rooms, 2004 West Madison street, where it will be kept until identified. It is that of a woman 25 to 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and weighing about 125 pounds. The eyes are dark blue, hair dark, and small and regular teeth. The features are clear cut and even and the woman was handsome in life.

Although carefully examined, no marks of violence were discernible about the face or body, and the police do not question the evidences of suicide.

May Have Been a Widow.

All the outer clothing is dark, which, with the black veil about the hat, resembles a mourning outfit, and the police believe the woman was either a widow or one who recently has lost some member of her family by death.

A detailed description of the body and clothing was sent out by the police. The hat pins fastening the articles of clothing together were in the shape of golf sticks, and the serge skirt and jacket of a walking suit.

Tries to Die on Wife's Grave.

Standing on the grave of his wife in St. Boniface, John De Wald, 314 Cleveland avenue, swallowed carbolic acid yesterday afternoon. He was found by the sexton and taken to Alexian Brothers hospital, where it was said he would not die.

STEWART VICTOR; MAJORITY 2 TO 1.

Harlan, Beaten at Republican Primaries, Not Ready to Decide About Independent Run.

HEAVY VOTE IS CAST.

Minor Places to Go to Shaughnessy, Smulski, and Bender; Convention to Meet at Noon Today.

For mayor, Graeme Stewart, 21st ward
For city treasurer.....
..Thomas Shaughnessy, 20th ward
For city clerk..Fred Bender, 5th ward
For city attorney.....
.....John F. Smulski, 17th ward

The above ticket will be nominated by the republican city convention which meets at the First Regiment armory at noon today. Ex-Judge Lorin C. Collins will be chairman of the convention, and ex-Sheriff E. J. Magerstadt will be the secretary. The delegates were chosen after the liveliest primaries ever known in the city, the results being:

Delegates to the convention.....946
Necessary to a choice.....471
For Stewart.....596
For Harlan.....337
Unpledged.....7
Stewart's plurality.....259

Largest Vote Yet.

Not only were the primaries hotly contested but the largest vote turned out ever known in a similar contest in Chicago, practically as large as at the Carter-Haney fight for the gubernatorial nomination in 1900, when 75,000 votes were cast at the republican primaries. Yesterday's figures were:

Votes cast for Stewart.....39,543
Votes cast for Harlan.....33,536
Total number of votes cast.....73,079
Stewart's majority.....6,007

Harlan May Support Nominee.

At 2 o'clock this morning the impression prevailed in the Stewart camp Mr. Harlan would abide by the result of the convention and support the nominees. A meeting of the Harlan delegates has been called for 10 o'clock this morning at the headquarters at 225 Dearborn street, when Mr. Harlan will consult with his supporters and make a final announcement as to his course. The large vote cast and the decisive victory won by Mr. Stewart is expected to influence the decision.

Harlan Shows Strength.

In many of the wards, however, Mr. Harlan showed greater strength than had been conceded him by his opponents.

This was especially true of the town of Lake wards, always controlled by State's Attorney Deneen and Roy O. West. In these wards Harlan split the Twenty-ninth and practically carried the Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second.

The other wards in which he showed strength were the ones where it had been admitted that he would gather in a considerable number of delegates, in Hyde Park and Lake View. Of the ninety delegates in the Seventh and Twenty-fifth wards he got all but ten. The Eighth had been conceded to him from the start on account of the aid of County Treasurer Hanberg, who agreed to deliver it some months ago.

Badly Beaten in Twenty-first.

But where Harlan received his worst beating was in the Twenty-first ward, in which both he and Mr. Stewart live. Although a most active fight was made there, both sides getting out all the votes possible, Harlan failed to carry a single primary district, and Mr. Stewart will go into the convention with every delegate from his own home ward back of him.

Disputes in Two Wards.

In but two wards, however, was there any serious dispute as to the result. These are the Twenty-seventh and the Thirty-fifth, where aldermanic fights entered to disturb the cleanout issue between Mr. Stewart and Mr. Harlan.

In the Thirty-fifth Ald. Race complicated matters by running a delegate ticket with Harlan's name on but Stewart delegates, in the interest of his desire to return to the council, and Mr. Harlan at once denounced it as unauthorized, although it won out in two districts. How the ward will be counted at the convention, if a roll call is had, which is doubtful, depends on the construction the election commissioners may put on the ballots. Late last night the delegation was counted as half Stewart, half Harlan.

In the Twenty-seventh there was a many cornered aldermanic fight and each candidate inscribed his ballots for the aldermanic convention with the name of Mr. Stewart or Mr. Harlan as best suited his idea of chances for success, with the result of giving the election commissioners another tangle to unravel there. In neither case does it make any difference with the mayoralty result, but may affect the aldermanic nominations.

Sixty Per Cent of Party Vote.

Comparisons of the vote cast at the primaries yesterday with that given Judge Haney when he was the party nominee for mayor two years ago show that the primary vote was over 60 per cent of the party vote then, and what is more of interest, in some of the strong republican wards like those of Hyde Park and Lake View, it went much higher. In the Seventh, for instance, the primary vote yesterday was over 80 per cent of that cast for Judge Haney.

It was in these wards where the greatest interest was shown in the result and the highest vote was cast that the union ticket plan was tried. Neither side last evening had any complaint to make over the result of the experiment. It was acknowledged that it worked better among voters like many of those who went to the polls yesterday, who were then probably at a primary for the first time in their lives. Almost the only ward in the city which showed a large vote which did not use the union form of ticket was the Third. It voted in the old way.

Dowie Takes a Hand.

John Alexander Dowie's promise to take a hand in republican primaries was kept. Both in the First and the Twentieth wards his followers came to the polls and voted the Harlan ballots, the modern Elijah having expressed a preference for that candidate.

In the First ward they had trouble, however, in finding ballots to vote, as that territory had not been organized by the Harlan people except in a couple of districts, and so their presence at the polls was unavailing.

In the Twentieth, however, there were Harlan ballots to be had at every polling

place, and the Dowieites claimed last evening that their efforts had helped swell the Harlan vote considerably in that bailiwick.

Result Pleases Stewart.

After the returns at 1 o'clock a. m. had settled the question of his nomination Graeme Stewart made the subjoined statement:

"The result of the primary election was a fair expression of the views of republican voters of this city and indicates clearly who is the choice of the party for standard bearer in the approaching campaign. Of course, I am highly pleased with the outcome and gratified with the confidence a majority of the republicans have placed in me.

"Fully 75 per cent of the republicans of the city want a business man for mayor at this time, and there is no question that I will get the full party vote."

Caucus Completes the Slate.

It was 11:30 o'clock when party leaders began gathering at the Great Northern for the pre-convention caucus.

The news received at that time warranted Stewart's friends in claiming at least 600 delegates. His nomination was admitted to be a certainty. Ald. Smulski had no opponent for the post of city attorney, and here it was conceded that there need be no delay. Thomas Shaughnessy also, it had been understood, would have no opposition for a place on the ticket.

John A. Heusner's name was mentioned in connection with the city treasurership, but John M. Smyth, Fred M. Blount, and other west side leaders held that the place should go to Shaughnessy. The caucus took that view and then ended the work by approving Bender for the clerkship. The slate was approved without any friction.

Organization of Convention.

Then the question of the convention organization was agreed to in the same way. At a previous conference, Graeme Stewart, who had established temporary headquarters in one of the parlors on an upper floor of the hotel, had expressed a wish that ex-Judge Lorin C. Collins be named as permanent presiding officer. The caucus unanimously resolved to name him for both the temporary and permanent chairmanship. Ex-Sheriff Magerstadt was selected as secretary, and the list of assistant secretaries to be recommended for nomination include: William C. Lawson, Edward H. Ehrhorn, whose friends had boomed him for the clerkship; F. P. Brady, A. J. Schultz, Charles Kopf, George Woods, Oscar Hebel, H. E. MacNiven, and George H. Woodson.

The committee on credentials will be composed as follows: Zina R. Carter, Fred Lundeen, John R. Richardson, D. W. Brothers, and Clark Northrup.

The committee on resolutions will include Charles S. Deneen, Ald. Walter J. Raymer, J. J. Healy, Frank O. Lowden, and John M. Smyth and five other members to be chosen this morning.

The caucus swung along with less friction than any night before the convention conference known in many years. The largest amount of time was taken up by the candidates who, after the slate and the convention organization had been agreed upon, were escorted to the conference room and there made brief addresses.

That there will be a united front in this campaign was shown by the representatives who had a hand in the caucus work, the number including John M. Smyth, Congressman William Lorimer, State's Attorney Charles S. Deneen, State Senator Fred A. Busse, Roy O. West, Fred M. Blount, Martin B. Madden, J. H. Richardson, Oscar Hebel, Charles W. Andrews, and others.

HOW DELEGATES WERE CHOSEN.

Result of the Mayoralty Primaries Held Yesterday in the Different City Wards.

The delegates chosen yesterday at the primaries for today's mayoralty convention at the First Regiment armory are as follows:

First—Solid for Stewart.

STEWART ..... 28 VOTES

FIRST—Francis A. Brokoski, George H. Bills, David W. Jones.
SECOND—E. R. Brainerd, F. P. Gleason, Frank A. McCarthy.
THIRD—Joseph Biasi, Charles A. Wathier, Fayette Rees, Louis Isaacson.
FOURTH—Bracha Brueggeyer, Edward Matthes, June Tousey, A. C. Williams.
FIFTH—Frank P. Brady, Frank Leland.
SIXTH—J. A. Riley, D. G. McDonald, R. M. Mason.
SEVENTH—Jacob Boll, Bert Gordon, William Armstrong.
EIGHTH—E. G. Keith, Frank Lewis, John H. Hamline.
NINTH—William Hale Thompson, R. M. Patterson, Ben Morrilo.

Second—Solid for Stewart.

STEWART ..... 37 VOTES

FIRST—R. E. Stone, Frank J. Roman, P. J. Kinney.
SECOND—John F. Burns, J. M. Ranney, M. Hogan.
THIRD—George F. Harding Jr., J. P. Bradford, A. L. Barsley, John Ward.
FOURTH—John Richards, George W. Wade, R. T. Irons, J. W. Hagan.
FIFTH—George H. Woodson, M. E. Shockey, J. W. Gross, W. F. Taylor.
SIXTH—Charles Leverence, Thomas Zimmerman, Julius Byer.
SEVENTH—Thomas J. Dixon, J. H. Shreve, William H. Brinkman, C. D. Behan.
EIGHTH—R. J. Macdonald, Wesley Plummer, H. G. Foreman.
NINTH—John Richardson, P. E. Beery, Charles Raggio, Abner C. Harding.
TENTH—Anthony Bergholf, D. W. Lester, S. M. Parish.
ELEVENTH—John A. Heusner, F. C. Hartshorn.

Third—Divided.

STEWART ..... 21 VOTES
HARLAN ..... 15 VOTES

FOR STEWART.

FIRST—W. W. Maxwell, W. E. Tagg, Lewis B. Ind.
THIRD—W. H. Flagg, Fred J. Durr, Lawrence Markey.
FOURTH—J. F. Thompson, P. S. Reilly, J. R. Caldwell.
SEVENTH—Martin B. Madden, Edward H. Ehrhorn, Morris Lewis, Oscar De Priest.
EIGHTH—Robert G. Hall, Charles Krutchkoff, Milton R. Hart, John C. Buckner.
NINTH—Peter Hofherr, W. H. Davis, Daniel West, A. J. Curtis.

FOR HARLAN.

SECOND—M. Anderson, E. A. Beach, John Hamlin Fitch.
FIFTH—Robert L. Henry, W. R. Cowan, S. A. Cohen.
SIXTH—W. J. Manning, C. W. Ward.
TENTH—Albert Morgan, C. F. Hanssen, Hans Jensen, R. Stageman.
ELEVENTH—J. M. Kenney, Alex. McIntyre, O. J. Peacock.

Fourth—Solid for Stewart.

STEWART ..... 17 votes

FIRST—E. J. Magerstadt, Joseph Zilligen, R. Wachsman.
SECOND—Frank X. Cloidt, George Lehman, James P. Moynihan.
THIRD—Albert Laub, Charles A. Perry, G. S. Wadman.
FOURTH—Henry Krug, Math Luecker Jr., William Rahn, William Oatrom.
FIFTH—Anton Galowski, James Page.
SIXTH—Frank J. Cibo, Louis Lambine.

Fifth—Solid for Stewart.

STEWART ..... 17 VOTES

FIRST—William J. Umbach, John J. Byrnes.
SECOND—James S. Murphy.
THIRD—Paul Kotezki, Stan Szafranowski.
FOURTH—Jacob Frank, Otto Hebner, John Cleary.
FIFTH—Louis Herschman, Lawrence King, A. C. Heiser.
SIXTH—Herman Brebach, H. Whitaker, William Boldwisch.
SEVENTH—John J. McKenna, Ovid Langlois, John Legrate.

Sixth—Divided.

STEWART ..... 19 VOTES
HARLAN ..... 32 VOTES

FOR STEWART.

FIRST—D. H. Kocherseperger, Austin O. Frear, E. J. Hughes.
SECOND—Morris Newman, Louis H. Levy, Dr. L. S. Turner.
THIRD—Tone Scanlan, J. T. Strattmann.
EIGHTH—W. C. Drew, H. H. Spiegel, W. S. Baxter.
ELEVENTH—W. H. Emerson, E. W. Tatze.
TWELFTH—John S. Findlay, T. P. White.
THIRTEENTH—J. S. Kimmelstell, S. W. Jacobs, J. D. Atkinson.

FOR HARLAN.

FOURTH—A. C. Blayney, James E. Bagrot, C. J. Rigg.
FIFTH—Henry H. Strauss, Albert S. Terry, M. H. Goldschmidt.
SIXTH—Leasing Rosenthal, F. A. Bingham, J. C. Dietz.
SEVENTH—James N. Steele, Charles P. Pruyn, Ulysses S. Frye.
NINTH—J. C. F. Orr, John W. Hersog, John McFee.
TENTH—Truman G. Youngiove, Dr. H. M. Schuman, N. A. Strauss.
FOURTEENTH—George E. Du Bois, G. O. Gordon, James Brown.
FIFTEENTH—Hamilton B. Bogue Jr., A. C. Ker, Frank E. Backus.
SIXTEENTH—Samuel J. Howe, O. U. Sisson, John F. Holland.
SEVENTEENTH—Warren McArthur, Charles P. Parish.
EIGHTEENTH—William Kent, David W. Ross, John E. Cornell.

Seventh—Divided.

STEWART ..... 5 VOTES
HARLAN ..... 40 VOTES

FOR STEWART.

FIRST—D. J. Lindsay, F. G. Brown, George C. Bailey.
FIFTEENTH—Lawrence Olson, C. H. Kohlman.

FOR HARLAN.

SECOND—H. P. Judson, Joseph H. Defrees, M. W. Pinckney.
THIRD—William E. Keeley, Alexander A. Kevan, W. Clyde Jones.
FOURTH—P. H. Madden, J. H. Tufts, Hy Johnston, Louis Endres.
FIFTH—William Hill, T. C. Clendening.
SIXTH—Joseph C. Chapeck, John McKee, Andrew R. Henry.
SEVENTH—John R. Thompson, James C. Irwin, F. H. Schmitz, John E. Seinworth.
EIGHTH—Edwin M. Ashcraft Sr., David F. Matchett, Charles L. Owen.
NINTH—W. H. Patton, J. A. Thomas, E. J. Piggott, E. M. Winston.
TENTH—F. A. Warren, Alexander White, H. M. Beardley.
ELEVENTH—C. E. Faye.
TWELFTH—Edwy Logan Reeves, Seward S. Shirer, Edward A. Young.
THIRTEENTH—Leopold Pam, D. B. Fairman, W. J. Wisdom.
FOURTEENTH—Henry Lesch, George M. Popham.
SIXTEENTH—J. W. Maternes, D. W. Mulloy.

Eighth—Solid for Harlan.

HARLAN ..... 23 VOTES

FIRST—W. E. Colburn, J. H. Jones, Frank Heydorn.
SECOND—A. C. Hughes, Otto Strand, George Szott.
THIRD—Edward J. Gould, John Metzler.
FOURTH—Alfred Hero, Sam Manwaring, Herman Nelson.
FIFTH—John J. Hanberg, M. H. Schmults, Edward T. Webster, Frank Peterson.
SIXTH—J. W. Graham, E. Roby, Charles Lagerstreen, A. Ringman.
SEVENTH—P. H. Moynihan, A. E. Anderson, Albert Custer.
EIGHTH—William Sippel.

Ninth—Solid for Stewart.

STEWART ..... 19 VOTES

FIRST—A. J. Harris, B. Komie.
SECOND—Samuel Stroletsky, I. Muller, Samuel Wolfson.
THIRD—N. T. Brenner, James Cullen, Joseph Scheuber.
FOURTH—John A. Cooke, J. P. Cavanagh, Christ Righeimer, Edward Haas, Solomon Dreebin.
FIFTH—H. Krulewich, A. Hlavaty, S. Jaffee, John Schmaltas.
SIXTH—William Krittenstein, John J. Miller.

Tenth—Solid for Stewart.

STEWART ..... 14 VOTES

FIRST—D. S. O'Connell, August von der Mainmer, Frank S. Miller.
SECOND—W. H. Ward, C. R. Solger.
THIRD—Dan Tobin, William Burke.
FOURTH—Frank Sevick.
FIFTH—Joseph Siman, Michael Hanslik.
SIXTH—Charles Ponshe, Joseph Souhrada, Joseph J. Rozhon, W. H. Curran.

Eleventh—Solid for Stewart.

STEWART ..... 19 VOTES

FIRST—Joseph E. Bidwill, Andrew H. Dressel, Herman Gartelmann.
SECOND—Anton Novak, John Lumpp, A. Timreck.
THIRD—Thomas Waldron, Thomas Quevillon, Frank Timrick.
FOURTH—S. Budzanowski, Konrad Packer, Jacob Link.
FIFTH—William Soltwisch, John Nebeck, Frank Schermack.
SIXTH—John Balcer, John E. Schwantes.
SEVENTH—George J. Vizard, Michael Meldaxis.

Twelfth—Solid for Stewart.

STEWART ..... 24 VOTES

FIRST—Edward J. Coen, Emil H. Heilbron, John Busse Jr., and Charles F. Pasdeloup.
SECOND—A. W. Miller, John Dickhaut, and Louis F. Bliss.
THIRD—S. H. Switzer and Fred L. Lasley.
FOURTH—James H. Watson and John Smidl.
FIFTH—Joseph Pleva, Fred Roesner, Henry Ludewig, and Louis Valence.
SIXTH—S. P. Norman, Charles H. Fitzner, William P. Holdon, and Harry Bowes.
SEVENTH—Frank Kirchman, Martin Moran, and V. J. Smidl.
EIGHTH—Joseph Pitrowski and Emil Vacan.

Thirteenth—Solid for Stewart.

STEWART ..... 24 VOTES

FIRST—Henry Haag, Edward Fabel, Ninian H. Walsh.
SECOND—F. C. Roundy, F. E. Coyne.
THIRD—E. F. Rennacker, J. A. Graser, Charles Walsh.
FOURTH—W. H. Amerson, David Jaworski, George D. Kessler.
FIFTH—S. A. Campbell, J. H. Stansfield.
SIXTH—A. W. Mitchell, Hope E. McNiven, Thomas Seavey.
SEVENTH—John T. Golden, Judd B. Light, Louis Schaubel.
EIGHTH—John T. O'Connell, William J. Mead, Charles E. Greenfield, E. P. Eastman.
NINTH—Henry Atzel, Charles Boy, Charles Schrimpel.
TENTH—C. E. Bruinekool, F. J. Niehoff, C. C. H. Zillman.
ELEVENTH—William B. Purves, George J. Cadotte, William G. Gregor.
TWELFTH—J. E. Scully, Joseph C. Farrell.

Fourteenth—Divided.

STEWART ..... 24 VOTES
HARLAN ..... 7 VOTES

FOR STEWART.

FIRST—Louis Nath, P. N. Sievert, M. S. Kisselberg, Henry Moehling.
SECOND—William Pfeifer, Jacob Solomon, Augustus Collins, Adam Wolf.
THIRD—Louis H. Mack, Walter M. Kernan, V. Baraglia.
SIXTH—William G. Morris, L. M. MacDonald, George E. Tall, Charles Richter.
SEVENTH—John F. Balkwill, Frank A. Alden, M. E. Ferguson, Robert L. Hunt.
EIGHTH—James Frake, Fred Sawyer, J. E. Mohren, C. F. Kleinman.

FOR HARLAN.

FOURTH—Clement N. Terrell, E. W. Stanwood, John S. Holm.
FIFTH—F. S. Baird, W. R. Coleman, J. A. Barkey, A. Hanning.

Fifteenth—Divided.

HARLAN ..... 22 VOTES
STEWART ..... 4 VOTES

FOR HARLAN.

FIRST—Edward Ahlswede, H. J. Burwash, A. J. Gullick, Frits Frantzen.
SECOND—Theodore Winholt, A. C. Eggert, A. K. Moss, M. Markow.
THIRD—Nicholas Bartholdy, C. W. Wagner, William I. Klammerling, Henry H. Erland.
FOURTH—W. C. Luhnow, P. H. Peterson, A. Jackel, Dan Peterson.

FOR STEWART.

SIXTH—James Heyn, Charles F. Thomas, C. J. Thompson.
SEVENTH—Albert Beilfuss, J. A. Kapps, August Wilhelms.

Sixteenth—Divided.

STEWART ..... 9 VOTES
HARLAN ..... 6 VOTES

FOR STEWART.

FIRST—John Praybiski, Max L. Kasmar, Edward Benzo.
SECOND—T. J. O'Brien, F. Bayer, Hugo Kath.
FIFTH—William B. Albrecht.
SIXTH—John Scherman, Andrew Sowka.

FOR HARLAN.

THIRD—A. N. Lang, Charles Sylvester, Sinamaker.
FOURTH—James Davis, Otto Schuls, C. R. Munson.

Seventeenth—Solid for Stewart.

STEWART ..... 30 VOTES

FIRST—John F. Smulski, John H. Mackay, Max Luster.
SECOND—H. C. Schroeder, I. Mikitinski, Charles J. Ryberg.
THIRD—Dr. G. Moldenhauer, A. C. Thorson, Henry Johnson.
FOURTH—H. M. Olson, G. Breen, George Johnson, G. G. Newton.
FIFTH—I. H. Himes, E. I. Williams, E. L. Ransom.
SIXTH—Fred Miller, M. Raphael, Joseph Lauletta.
SEVENTH—H. A. Tronson, F. E. Erickson.
EIGHTH—J. H. Burke Sr., E. C. Christensen, Alex. Peterkin, George B. Johnson.
NINTH—E. Johnson, A. H. Watson, J. A. Wilson, J. G. Buhler.
TENTH—Albert Oberndorf.

Eighteenth—Solid for Stewart.

STEWART ..... 20 VOTES

FIRST—Leland Berz, Henry Schroeder, John Becker, J. D. Robertson.
SECOND—C. S. Lamb, Romolo Sbarboro, T. B. Scouten.
THIRD—Albert Glade, William Preis, Franz Scholz, George Jones.
FOURTH—Frederick Midgley, Charles C. Burr, James I. Moir, George J. Murphy.
FIFTH—Charles T. Garrard, A. E. Shaffner, Charles Eberlein.
SIXTH—James Perry, A. M. Schiller.

Nineteenth—Solid for Stewart.

STEWART ..... 19 VOTES

FIRST—Edward J. Smejkal, P. J. Meaney, Onofrio Pacolil, Dr. M. Mayerowitz.
SECOND—Victor Briard, Joseph Slater, R. de Bartolo, A. Mandelbaum.
THIRD—John T. Deegan, John A. Bell.
FOURTH—James Finnegan, L. Compondu, Charles Chappel, Adolph Herrmann.
FIFTH—James Ahren, Timothy Condon, Patrick O'Donnell.
SIXTH—John E. Brennen, Thomas H. O'Brien.

Twentieth—Divided.

STEWART ..... 38 VOTES
HARLAN ..... 3 VOTES

FOR STEWART.

FIRST—C. Hawes, T. E. Loveday, A. W. Curran.
SECOND—Homer Galpin, H. E. Myers, C. L. Frey, H. A. Wheeler.
THIRD—Fred M. Blount, Dr. Charles Hulbert, W. S. Elliott.
FIFTH—Thomas Jubb, Stanley Davis, E. A. Sullivan.
SIXTH—Charles Willard.
SEVENTH—A. C. Butzow, Jay E. Reeves, Paul I. Zasbel.
EIGHTH—Herman Ahrens, Ross Graham, A. M. Griffen.
NINTH—E. L. Stuart, Frank E. Fisk, John F. Best.
TENTH—W. J. Wilson, Charles E. Hyde, J. R. Perry.
ELEVENTH—Sol Westerfield, James B. Campbell, P. H. Liddell.
TWELFTH—Charles Litchenberger Jr., E. A. Blodgett, J. E. Ingram, F. M. Phelps.
THIRTEENTH—Dan Morrison, Walter M. Pond, A. Wolf, M. Levin.

FOR HARLAN.

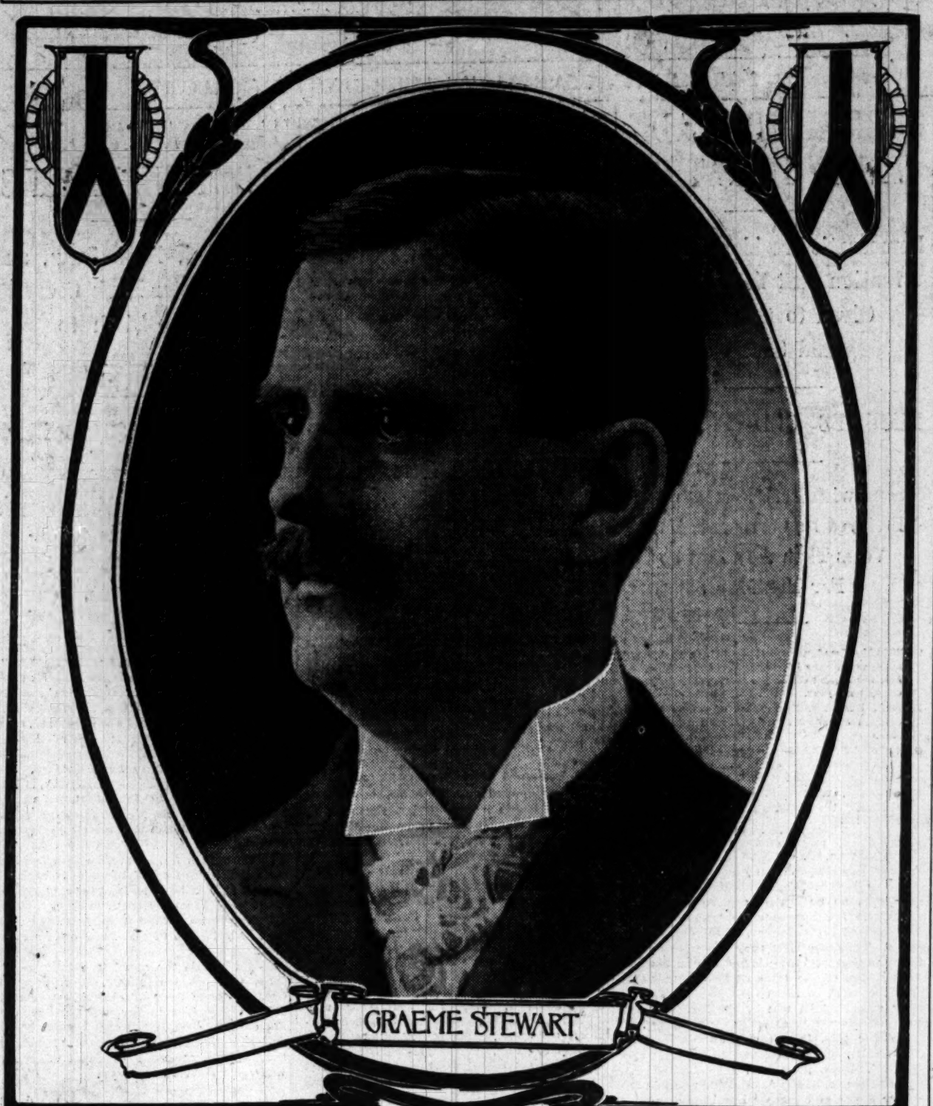
FOURTH—C. C. Cook, S. B. Garrigus, L. U. Emerson.

Twenty-first—Solid for Stewart.

STEWART ..... 36 VOTES

FIRST—John M. Smyth, B. E. Sunny, C. R. Corbin, William Sandberg.
SECOND—Fred A. Busse, Jacob W. Loeb, Frank A. Vogler, Phil Steinmueller.
THIRD—Fred W. Upham, Otto Follett, T. D. Yates.
FOURTH—Dr. Thomas H. Corlett, Fletcher Dobyns, Oscar Hebel, Harry Cramer.
FIFTH—John B. Kachen, Joseph B. Leake, Dr. R. L. Leonard, Charles Ohrwald.
SIXTH—L. C. Collins, H. S. Francis, A. A. Putnam, C. L. Furey.
SEVENTH—Edwin R. Baker, Joshua R. H. Potts, James P. Whedon.
EIGHTH—J. Quincy Stephens, Amos J. Loranger, Frank V. Garner, Edward Beyersdorfer.
NINTH—Edward T. Scheff, Charles T. Patterson, Harry G. Hall.
TENTH—Lee Goddard, Frank B. Beardsley, H. J. Langendorf.

CHOSEN AT REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES FOR THE MAYORALTY NOMINATION.



Twenty-second—Divided.

STEWART ..... 25 VOTES
HARLAN ..... 3 VOTES

FIRST—Joseph M. Miller.
SECOND—Charles Burmeister, Louis Warnecke, Chris Dahmke, Fred Licht.
THIRD—Edward Muelhofer, Henry Severin.
FOURTH—John R. Peterson, B. F. Clettenberg, Charles Fleming, William Warneke.
FIFTH—John A. Linn, Louis Soderstam, Victor E. Wahlstrom, Edward A. Linn.
SIXTH—David Isaacson, Alfred Larson, Gust A. Poehlmann, F. J. Chaiser.
SEVENTH—Charles Olson, W. O. Johnson, John Nelson.
EIGHTH—Samuel E. Erickson, Albert J. Olson, Charles Bowman, Andrew Rader.
NINTH—Victor E. Perotti, O. H. Ahlgreen.

Twenty-third—Divided.

STEWART ..... 18 VOTES
HARLAN ..... 6 VOTES
UNPLEDGED ..... 3 VOTES

FOR STEWART.

SECOND—W. A. Popp, Robert Schmidt, Charles E. Erby.
THIRD—Chris Strassheim, Dr. J. L. Siegrosser, C. P. Schad.
FOURTH—O. J. Lockwood, Walter Vogler, John C. Ender, Dr. Willard C. Sanford.
FIFTH—Phil Borger, Henry C. Pagels, Herman Henschell.

FOR HARLAN.

FIRST—Dr. William W. Quinlan, N. P. Webber, Walter Richey, Forrest Pomeroy.
SIXTH—Henry J. Ming, Joseph Neuerburg.

UNPLEDGED.

SEVENTH—Felix Contre Jr., O. W. Miller, Charles Bilet.

Twenty-fourth—Divided.

STEWART ..... 17 VOTES
HARLAN ..... 8 VOTES

FOR STEWART.

SECOND—John J. Schmidt, John H. Fichter, and Max Stange.
THIRD—Edward H. Griggs, Frank Groja, William J. Moulding, and John H. Becker.
FOURTH—Amos Perribone, John C. Fetzer, Emil Kaseberg, and A. S. Corner.
FIFTH—August Ricke, Fred Dertinger, C. H. Slater, and Charles Beyer.
SIXTH—David M. Brothers and Edgar L. Hance.

FOR HARLAN.

FIRST—Albert Hahne, George Seebacher, and J. J. Webber.

Twenty-fifth—Divided.

STEWART ..... 5 VOTES
HARLAND ..... 40 VOTES

FOR STEWART.

FOURTH—George B. Milne, Peter Wagner, Dedrick Anderman.
THIRTEENTH—Bernard P. Baer, A. D. Williston.

FOR HARLAN.

FIRST—Henry Kleine, G. W. Linn, James Maltman.
SECOND—Henry S. Mulligan, R. E. Buchanan, Thomas B. Roy Jr.
THIRD—Thomas A. Joseph, L. G. Earl, A. W. Popp, Joseph Pollock.
FIFTH—J. J. Houlihan, Frank C. Hoople, Adolph Wegner, Frank Gosselle.
SIXTH—Alfred O. Erickson, Herman L. Palmer.
SEVENTH—H. Victor, T. A. Hufmeysr, H. B. Johnston, C. A. Peterson.
EIGHTH—John A. Enander, E. Weil, C. N. Netterstrom, J. A. Torstenson.
NINTH—C. N. Adams, Jacob Throll, John C. Netterstrom.
TENTH—Fred Follett, R. Koch, H. J. Miller.
ELEVENTH—Harry F. Roberts, Thomas Williams, D. B. Scully.
TWELFTH—F. J. Tucker, John Vennema, E. P. Chatfield.
FOURTEENTH—Duncan MacA. Deuel, Walter H. Chamberlin, N. B. Dean.

Twenty-sixth—Solid for Harlan.

HARLAN ..... 25 VOTES

FIRST—William C. Kuester, Rudolph Christoph, Frank Rysell.
SECOND—W. F. Lipps, D. H. Kinsella, A. T. Bennett.
THIRD—George R. Armstrong, Charles T. Schwarz, W. H. Schumaker, H. J. Knuepfer.
FOURTH—W. L. Klewer, C. J. Ford.
FIFTH—Loring Lathrop, R. E. Kleeman, Frank Goebel.
SIXTH—Chris Andresen, Percy J. Ford, Charles H. Bilson, George Oram.
SEVENTH—E. Newman, E. W. Zander, J. W. Sharp, J. Roy Andrews.
EIGHTH—C. R. Lindbloom, R. F. Dilger.

Twenty-seventh—Divided.

STEWART ..... 8 VOTES
HARLAN ..... 12 VOTES
UNPLEDGED ..... 4 VOTES

FOR STEWART.

THIRD—Dr. D. A. Smith, John H. Graf.
FIFTH—William F. Haussen, Charles E. Peck, W. C. Langot, William Eggiesman.
NINTH—Charles W. Shiplock, Louis Kuester.

FOR HARLAN.

FIRST—Peter J. Youngquist, Herman Thurow.
SECOND—Hubert Butler, A. C. Firieke.
FOURTH—Benson Landon, William Herschley.
SIXTH—Louis F. Mueller, Alfred G. Neuffer.
TENTH—Gustus W. Halleman, John H. Richards.
ELEVENTH—George H. Lane, George H. King.

UNPLEDGED.

SEVENTH—John F. Peterson, C. F. Lund.
EIGHTH—W. O. Davis, M. J. Conway.

Twenty-eighth—Solid for Stewart.

STEWART ..... 28 VOTES

FIRST—W. Schults, H. F. Swanson, John Anderson, Nathan Brown.
SECOND—Thomas Olson, P. L. Fitzpatrick, L. A. Leistikow.
THIRD—Walter Raymen, Andrew Dahl, Frank P. Murphy.
FOURTH—Anderson E. Martin, J. M. Dollson, Louis H. Klages.
FIFTH—A. L. Adam, R. W. Farmer, Frank Kandlik.
SIXTH—Frank J. Lammers, Ed. Hoefling, Frank Tomaszewski, George Idzikowski.
SEVENTH—John H. Overbeck, William J. Kuhn, Otto W. Herrmann, H. G. Reinhardt.
EIGHTH—J. W. Esper, W. C. Block, Gus Broberg, C. E. Hallstrom.

Twenty-ninth—Divided.

HARLAN ..... 8 VOTES
STEWART ..... 4 VOTES

FOR HARLAN.

FIRST—A. L. Fackson, August Soeldner.
THIRD—Robert Mercer, Peter P. Wimnicki.
FOURTH—Peter Wendling, Vincent J. Klaus.
FIFTH—J. Golombiewski, Henry Oakes.

FOR STEWART.

SECOND—A. Withall, E. Schulze.
SIXTH—St. Marcinkkevits, Kazimar Stulga.

Thirtieth—Divided.

STEWART ..... 8 VOTES
HARLAN ..... 16 VOTES

FOR STEWART.

FIRST—Andrew Bankert, Conrad Walther, Joseph Becker, James Rice.
SIXTH—M. H. Hayes, William Beilfuss.
EIGHTH—Thomas W. Ryan.
NINTH—Michael G. Walsh.

FOR HARLAN.

SECOND—Albert Sheridan, Charles Holsberg, J. H. Miller.
THIRD—C. A. L. Newberry, Emil Homan.
FOURTH—August Landeen, J. P. Nelson, P. A. Johnson.
FIFTH—George A. Lambert, J. H. Porter.
SEVENTH—Thomas A. Boyer, Thomas J. Healy, Henry E. Reilly.

Thirty-first—Solid for Harlan.

HARLAN ..... 32 VOTES

FIRST—G. L. Kidder.
SECOND—J. Sandblom, E. Crawford, L. A. Friedeman, G. A. Geiler.
THIRD—J. A. Dunn, Louis Hutt Jr., D. Hellman, J. R. Wilcox.
FOURTH—Frank P. Sadler, George H. Crandall, A. C. Kussmann, Alfred E. Taylor.
FIFTH—J. C. Forner, E. E. Siedenstick, Fred Keil.
SIXTH—J. W. Kellogg, Henry Pratt, Oscar Geyer.
SEVENTH—A. T. Anderson, W. A. Schmidt, John Myren.
EIGHTH—Louis G. Lundquist, R. F. Kocher, Joseph Clopp.
NINTH—David J. Williams, Edward B. Kirkbride, Harry Daniels.
TENTH—Otto L. Berry, Andy Jenson.
ELEVENTH—H. E. Cain, W. W. Shupe.

Thirty-second—Divided.

STEWART ..... 8 VOTES
HARLAN ..... 32 VOTES

FOR HARLAN.

FIRST—G. H. Somers, E. E. Lomas, E. M. Ames, C. T. Page.
SECOND—Marshall F. Holmes, Daniel Draper, A. F. Walther.
THIRD—Charles W. Vail, Charles F. Atkinson, Fred M. Garthwart, George H. Wylie.
FOURTH—Robert Reed, M. F. Hunt, Frederick Rittmeyer.
FIFTH—F. Bolderweck, Gustave Anderson, Henry C. Matz.
SIXTH—H. C. Vandenberg, Charles Reins, Charles Wirth, Louis Bastlen Sr.
SEVENTH—C. T. Northrup, W. N. Abbott, H. D. Battles.
EIGHTH—Joseph Bromstedt, William Mayhew, Otto Miller.
NINTH—Charles P. Campbell, Robert G. Arcus, F. L. Tidd, F. E. Meek.

FOR STEWART.

TENTH—William H. Hemmerich, Alexander M. Thompson.

Thirty-third—Divided.

STEWART ..... 22 VOTES
HARLAN ..... 8 VOTES

FOR STEWART.

FOURTH—Charles S. Arne, Michael Doyle.
FIFTH—John H. Nichols, Theodore Schmid, J. B. Soury, W. G. Mowbray.
SIXTH—George Asquitte, F. Wild, A. Bjork, Thomas Purcell.
SEVENTH—Charles Levy, Charles J. Henderson, Alexander Cruden, Charles Seeberg.
EIGHTH—William Bergstedt, John Olson.
NINTH—Ernest Bihl, C. F. Rust, George W. Smith.
TENTH—Frank Bult, Cornelius J. Ton, E. G. Olson.

FOR HARLAN.

FIRST—Dr. F. C. Warne, William Everett, James Caulfield.
SECOND—John Holmen, Oscar Baxter.
THIRD—Charles Peterson Jr., Victor Borling, M. D. Mooney.

Thirty-fourth—Solid for Stewart.

STEWART ..... 15 VOTES

FIRST—J. B. Williams, Jonathan Ruxton, Charles F. Ireland.
SECOND—F. D. Callan, Murdoch Campbell.
THIRD—Henry Freckrs, William Lorimer, James L. Monaghan.
FOURTH—Z. R. Carter, James L. Lee, Theodore Homan, John Paci.
FIFTH—Charles Shepard, R. J. Wiggins.

Thirty-fifth—Divided.

HARLAN ..... 10 VOTES
STEWART ..... 10 VOTES

FIRST—J. A. Wursburg, Carl Rylander.
SECOND—A. E. Compton, Carl Bloomberg.
THIRD—Thomas M. Hunter, John P. Garner, W. C. Logue.
FOURTH—Missing, said to be for Harlan.
SIXTH—Nelson Hallgren, C. E. Humiston, I. J. Elmendorf.
SEVENTH—George Becker.
EIGHTH—H. E. Collins, Phil Lauth Jr.
NINTH—Val C. Brahm, Nels Erickson.

FOR STEWART.

FIFTH—Frederick Lundin, Chris Johnson, Alfred Burgeson.

TOTAL VOTE IN THE WARDS AT REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Ward.	For Stewart.	For Harlan.	Total.	Haney election day vote 1901.
1	1,122	133	1,258	3,223
2	1,738	1,004	2,742	4,939
3	1,408	1,457	2,861	4,061
4	978	323	1,301	3,319
5	933	74	1,007	3,354
6	1,979	2,406	4,385	5,870
7	1,311	2,755	4,066	5,301
8	15	755	770	3,294
9	813	72	885	3,088
10	889	276	1,165	2,651
11	1,377	725	2,102	3,337
12	918	298	1,216	3,619
13	1,538	884	2,422	4,257
14	1,210	929	2,139	4,218
15	721	1,331	2,052	3,406
16	920	605	1,525	2,290
17	1,741	405	2,146	4,614
18	1,010	134	1,144	3,557
19	564	38	602	2,757
20	2,111	1,387	3,498	5,111
21	1,902	881	2,783	4,456
22	1,283	695	1,978	3,844
23	742	731	1,473	2,906
24	880	556	1,536	2,909
25	1,818	2,615	4,433	5,616
26	1,032	1,993	3,025	3,337
27	1,171	884	2,055	3,546
28	1,808	1,056	2,863	3,383
29	306	561	868	2,379
30	616	731	1,347	3,488
31	536	2,194	2,700	4,094
32	1,234	2,090	3,324	4,353
33	1,039	927	1,966	4,137
34	1,188	145	1,333	2,040
35	800	1,227	2,117	2,516
Totals	39,547	33,526	73,079	128,413
Majority	6,007			

NAMED FOR THE COUNCIL.

CANDIDATES CHOSEN BY NINE WARD CONVENTIONS.

Others to Be Held Soon, Delegates Generally Being Instructed — Hard Fought Battles at Primaries in Several Districts, Lines Being Drawn, However, According to Division on Mayoralty—Bidwill Carries Day in Eleventh.

Republican aldermanic candidates named last night:

Ward.	
Third	Milton J. Foreman*
Sixth	Linn H. Young*
Seventh	Frank I. Bennett*
Eighth	P. H. Moynihan*
Ninth	Nathan T. Brenner*
Fifteenth	Bernard Anderson
Twenty-fifth	Winfield P. Dunn*
Twenty-sixth	Freeman K. Blake*
Thirty-second	Henry F. Eidmann*

*Renominated.

Interest at yesterday's primaries centered wholly on the mayoralty contest, and, as a result, the aldermanic fights received little attention except as they hinged on the major problem. There were hard fought battles for ward leadership in several districts, the issues involved being purely local. In nearly every instance, however, these contests had their lines drawn according to the division of the Harlan and Stewart forces. Nominations were made in a number of wards last night as above, the present aldermen being renominated in all but one case.

In the Eleventh ward the Dwyer-Moertel factions sought to overthrow Joseph Bidwill, but the latter carried the day and will name the aldermanic candidate. In the Twentieth ward Ald. Patterson carried the day. His opponent, who was allied with the Harlan forces, announced last night that he would make no contest in the ward convention. In the Twenty-seventh ward ex-Ald. Wolff made a desperate effort again to secure a foothold in local political affairs. The opposition, headed by Ald. Butler and Keeney, accomplished his defeat, however, and the latter will be renominated.

Settled in Most of the Wards.

The primary results in most of the wards have cleared the air and leave the nominations as mere formalities. In the First ward no candidate will be named until the democrats have made their selection. Ald. Alling is assured unanimous renomination in the Second.

The Third ward convention at 3641 State street last night lasted but a few moments, Martin B. Madden presenting Ald. Foreman for renomination and a unanimous vote finishing the matter.

Ald. Litzinger was the choice of both factions in the Fifth ward and will be named to succeed himself. Ald. Young was renominated in the Sixth with no opposition. Ald. Bennett secured unanimous renomination in the Seventh. Ald. Moynihan was unopposed in the Eighth ward convention at 9231 Houston avenue.

Ald. Brenner was renominated on the first ballot at the Ninth ward convention at Weddmeyer's hall. James Turek is expected to get the nomination in the Tenth.

The Stewart forces swept the Eleventh ward, and it is believed the result insures the nomination of Frank Karsch, Joseph Bidwill's candidate.

Bernard Anderson received the votes of thirty-two of the fifty-two delegates in the Fifteenth ward convention last night, twenty not voting. One faction urged Frank Falk to accept the nomination, but he refused. The Sixteenth ward may wait until the democrats select their candidate.

Offered to Fletcher Dobyns.

Fletcher Dobyns, who made the race against Ald. Minwegen last spring, can have the nomination in the Twenty-first ward if he will accept. There is no prominent candidate as yet in the Twenty-second or the Twenty-third ward. The Twenty-fourth ward convention assembled last night, but adjourned until Wednesday evening. William Bichler and Frank Schipilski are seeking the nomination. Ald. Winfield P. Dunn received the vote of every delegate at last night's convention in the Twenty-fifth.

Ald. Freeman K. Blake had a fight for renomination in the Twenty-sixth, but won on the fifteenth ballot. William H. Brown was his strongest opponent. The convention met at 1714 Lincoln avenue.

By the defeat of ex-Ald. Wolff and his faction Ald. Keeney is assured of renomination in the Twenty-seventh.

In the Thir

BRITISH EXPERT STUDIES AMERICA

Railroads in United States Examined by England's Chief Government Inspector.

SOME THINGS ARE LIKED.

Interurban Systems Are Declared to Be Far Ahead of Those in the United Kingdom.

[Copyright: 1903: By the New York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, March 7, 3 a. m.—An interesting bluebook was issued last night containing the report of Col. A. H. Yorke, chief government inspector of British railways, on the visit which he paid to the United States last autumn by instruction of the president of the board of trade. Col. Yorke mainly directed his attention to the developments of facilities for transportation, and he has returned home enthusiastic in praise of the interurban railways, which are now such a prominent feature in the United States. He points out that the electrical interurban systems in England are nothing more than tramways and quite unsuitable to high rates of speed. If lines of this nature are to be successful here, as they are in America, Col. Yorke says the owners must profit by American experience and follow American methods.

New York Subway Disappointing.

Col. Yorke anticipates that the New York subway will prove a disappointment. Although it will increase the facilities of travel between the outskirts of the city and the business center, he thinks it will not do much to relieve the congestion of traffic in the streets. It will mitigate undue crowding of cars on the surface lines and the elevated railways, but he says it will not reduce the number of vehicles on the streets, as there are practically no omnibuses and few cabs to be affected by it.

Col. Yorke remarks that in London the case would be different, as the construction of a subway will be a sure cause of diminution in the number of buses plying along the same route.

This is a curious conclusion, as Col. Yorke must know that since the construction of the City and South London underground line the number of competing buses has increased 25 per cent.

Not Available in England.

Col. Yorke found much to interest him in the practical construction of American railways, but decided that comparatively little of it was available for English use, chiefly because the expense of a change would nullify its advantages. He was much interested in the automatic and other mechanical devices, but thought the gain was counterbalanced by the increased risk to passengers and employés, which, in the case of automatic signaling, might be due to the weather or possibly to the failure of the mechanism.

The colonel thinks Great Britain must adopt a more economical freight car, but he does not believe it will be advisable to copy the American designs. He approves decidedly the American system of examination for promotion in the railroad service, and says that in this respect the American railways are ahead of the British companies. Yorke points out that New York and Boston furnish valuable lessons to London in the matter.

Bible Society's Centenary.

The lord mayor of London, who is a Jew, occupied the chair at a meeting held yesterday at the Mansion house to inaugurate the celebrations in connection with the centenary of the British and Foreign Bible society. Prime Minister Balfour, who was the principal speaker, delivered an impressive address. He said that not only was the bible now what it always had been to the unlearned, a source of consolation, hope, and instruction, but that to those who were more learned but not particularly nearer the kingdom of heaven it was augmented in interest and was a more available spiritual source than in precriminal days.

Henry Arthur Jones' new comedy, "The Whitewashing of Julia," may, after all, become a success, owing to the advertisement which it is receiving in consequence of the dispute between the author and the Times. At a meeting of the Old Players' club last night a resolution was passed condemning the action of Jones and Bourchier in excluding the Times critic from the production's first night. The general opinion of the meeting was that the playgoing public should support the critics in demanding the right of free criticism.

CONFLICTING REPORTS ON POPE

Leo. XIII. Declared at the Same Time to Be Seriously Ill and to Be Improving in Health.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ROME, March 6.—The usual conflicting reports concerning the pope's condition are in circulation today.

One report declares that the pope's condition is so serious as to necessitate a conclave and that foreign cardinals have been requested to delay their departure from Rome.

Another statement is to the effect that all the sensational reports circulated regarding the health of the pope are unfounded; that, although his holiness is not yet restored to his normal condition, he is better today than he was yesterday, so much so that he gave his usual audience to Cardinal Rampolla and later had a conference with the secretary of state.

A statement made at the vatican this evening says:

"Dr. Lapponi found such an improvement in the condition of the pope today that he permitted his holiness to leave his bed at 10 o'clock in the morning and remain up until 1 in the afternoon. He would not, however, allow the pope to join the cardinals in the Sistine chapel to hear the lenten sermon, which is delivered every Friday by a Capuchin monk. If the improvement continues the pope will resume his audiences on Monday. His cold has almost entirely disappeared."

CUBANS OPPOSING THE TREATY.

Proposed Reciprocity Agreement with the United States Attacked in the Senate at Havana.

HAVANA, March 6.—The reciprocity treaty was up in the senate again today. Señor Sanguilly denounced the treaty as a scheme on the part of the United States designed to keep European commerce out of Cuba in order that the former country might secure the entire commercial as well as the political control of the island.

United States Minister Squiers gave a breakfast this morning in honor of J. P. Morgan. Among those of Mr. Morgan's party present were Miss Morgan, Capt. and Mrs. Casey, Dr. Melker, and Mrs. Douglas Morgan.

President Palma stated today that the government was anxious to make a good impression on Morgan.

FAVORS HOME RULE IN IRELAND.

Lord Spencer Explains Recent Speech by Saying Unionists, Not Liberals, Will Concede Coveted Law.

LONDON, March 6.—Lord Spencer, the liberal leader in the house of lords, speaking at Accrington tonight, replied to the criticisms of his speech last Saturday, and said he was as strongly in favor of home rule as ever, but that he believed it would be eventually conceded by the unionist party. The speech to which he referred was made at Birmingham, and in the course of it he said that home rule for Ireland "was far distant and that it would be impolitic to bring it forward."

CLEARED OF SUSPICION IN BURDICK CASE.

Mrs. Paine, who is the wife of a dentist at Buffalo, has been under surveillance by the police since the Burdick murder was committed, and not until yesterday were the detectives willing to admit they have been on a wrong trail, and that Mrs. Paine probably knows no more about the crime than other friends of the murdered man.

REFORM BEGUN BY TURKEY

GRAND VIZIER TELLS OF WORK IN MACEDONIA.

Says That for Four Months the Plans Have Been Under Way and All the Higher Officers Already Are the Best Possible to Find—Sultan Is Ready to Put Down Any Rising and Can Solve Problem if Not Interfered With—Powers Talk Balkans.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.—In an interview today on the subject of the Macedonian reforms the grand vizier, Said Pasha, said:

"Obviously it is impossible to alter the administration of the entire province in a week. We must have time. It is not, however, only now that the beginning has been made. The government's attention principally has been absorbed with Macedonia for four months. It already has spent large sums of money and appointed the most energetic functionaries to the highest posts.

Seeking Capable Officers.

"We now are seeking capable and enlightened men for minor officers, and thus gradually forming a new staff for the whole province."

Any outbreaks that might take place, said the grand vizier, would be suppressed solely by the regular troops, but it must readily be understood how difficult it is to suppress guerrilla bands. It was therefore to be hoped that Turkey would not be continually hampered by complaints of unavoidable hitches. The government had the intention of carrying out the proposed reforms to the letter.

Rulers to Talk of Balkans.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, March 6.—It is reported here that on the occasion of the forthcoming visit of the czar to Rome Prince Nicholas of Montenegro will meet the czar and King Emmanuel for the purpose of discussing the Balkan problem.

QUAKE SHAKES GERMAN TOWNS.

Inhabitants of Graslitz Pass Nights in the Streets for Fear of Disaster.

BERLIN, March 6.—Earth shocks have been felt for two days in the district of Voigtland, Saxony, and in the Erzgebiere mountains. The inhabitants of Graslitz left their houses and passed the night in the streets.

Colima Volcano More Violent.

Colima, Mexico, March 6.—At 10 o'clock this forenoon the volcano was again in eruption, the demonstration being the most violent yet. The people at Tuxpam are in consternation. The eruption was accompanied by showers of ashes and dense clouds darkening the sky. People have fled to neighboring hills.

NEW ROYAL QUARREL IN EUROPE

Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria and His Wife, Married in 1900, Estranged After Tour in Far East.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, March 6.—An estrangement between Prince Rupprecht, cousin of the king of Bavaria, and his wife is announced. The princess contracted a fever while she and her husband were visiting in Indo-China some months ago and the prince left her bedridden in Bantong and continued his tour alone. Since then both have returned to Bamberg. It is stated the princess has declared it is impossible for her to live with the prince. They were married in 1900 and have two children.

FOIL BOLD DAYLIGHT ROBBERY

British Officials at Johannesburg, South Africa, Lose $25,00 and Recover It in Unexpected Manner.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

JOHANNESBURG, March 6.—Two customs officers carrying a sack containing $25,000 to the banks were attacked at noon today in the center of the city by robbers. Two men threw pepper in the eyes of the officers, seized the money sack, and threw it to a horseman, who galloped off with it. The horseman ran down and killed a bystander. Subsequently the horse bolted and unseated its rider, who was then arrested and the money recovered.

SECRET MOVES IN GERMAN NAVY

Admiralty Asks for Lump Sum and Declines to Tell How Money Will Be Spent.

BERLIN, March 6.—The German navy department makes a mystery out of some portions of its budget requirements. The government is asking for lump sums for the fleet and will not specify the ships or stations on which the money is to be spent. Admiral von Tirpitz admits the increased expenses are for vessels on foreign service. He declines to make public the recent orders putting ships into commission. A strong force is to be sent to east Asiatic waters, at the request of the foreign office.

PLEADS FOR THE BLIND.

HELEN KELLER APPEARS BEFORE LAWMAKING BODY.

Urges That the State of Massachusetts Seek a Way to Find Employment for the Sightless — Girl, Who Is Deaf and Dumb, Makes Herself Understood Plainly as She Tells the Pathetic Condition of Those Who Cannot See—Education Not Whole Duty.

Boston, Mass., March 6.—[Special.]—A prominent figure today at a hearing at the statehouse was Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb, and blind Radcliffe college girl. The hearing was before the legislative committee on a bill for the naming by the governor of a commission to examine into the condition of the blind of the state and report on some means for their care and employment after the schools of the state have turned them out.

Miss Keller has learned to speak mechanically. Nearly every word she spoke was distinctly understood by her interested auditors. Her appeal in behalf of the blind was a forcible one, and she was carefully listened to. She said:

"It is terrible to be blind and to be uneducated, but it is worse for the blind who have finished their education to be idle. Their education becomes a burden because they cannot use it. All the knowledge they have gained in their school days can bring no happiness into their lives.

Education of Little Value.

"Indeed, I have sometimes thought that their condition before they go to school is happier than that state of educated helplessness in which the school leaves them. They think, think, think, in long days that are nights.

"They have been taught to aspire; they have read books; perhaps they have tasted 'higher education,' and now they are sent back from school, often to poor homes, with nothing to do, except to contrast with bitter longing the school days, full of books and music with the helpless, inactive present. The education was a delight and a privilege, but for what have they been educated?

"I remember the distress of many blind people I have known, who, after finishing their education, could find no means of supporting themselves, because no one helped them to find positions in which they could turn what they have been taught to practical use. The greater their ambition to do useful work, the more cruel their disappointment.

Tells of Pathetic Letters.

"I often receive letters from them, and the cry of their despair is in my heart as I speak.

"If this commonwealth will establish a commission to place the blind in positions of self-support it will be doing three things—helping the blind, ridding itself of the burden of caring for them, and setting an example to other states.

"Already Massachusetts has delayed too long in the work in which she should lead. It is not the higher education that the blind need; it is not Greek and Latin, but industrial training, and some one with influence and authority to help them to a place in the industrial world."

According to the last state census there are 3,983 blind persons in Massachusetts, of whom only 576 are under 21 years of age.

MAYOR OF AN OHIO TOWN ARRESTED ON OWN ORDER.

Instructs Chief of Police to Jail First Man Found Drunk in the Streets and Is Himself the Victim.

Deshler, O., March 6.—[Special.]—Mayor J. B. Smith, arrested on his own orders by his own chief of police, spent last night in jail and this morning was arraigned in justice court on the charge of drunkenness.

Two weeks ago the residents of Deshler had a smallpox scare, and the mayor, who is the editor of the Flag, a weekly newspaper, jokingly advised them through the columns of his paper to drink whisky as a sure preventive. The people took his advice seriously, and cases of drunkenness became so alarmingly frequent that the mayor yesterday ordered the police to arrest the first man found intoxicated on the streets.

Several hours later the mayor himself came down the street, staggering under the influence of liquor, and the marshal promptly hustled him to the police station. In spite of his expostulation the mayor was compelled to remain in a cell all night. Now he claims the whole affair was a plot to ruin him, concocted by political enemies.

SUFFOCATED IN CROWDED CAR.

Young Woman Killed by Crush While Returning from Her Work in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 6.—Miss Ella Lyde, aged 22, a telephone operator, was suffocated this evening in a street car during the rush hours between 5 and 7 o'clock. She was forced to stand because of the crush and after riding seven or eight blocks fainted. After being carried into a near by store she expired in a few moments.

BUFFALO CRIME BAFFLES POLICE.

Mrs. S. T. Paine Free of All Suspicion of the Murder of Edwin L. Burdick.

GUARD TAKEN FROM HOME

Authorities Assert a Woman Committed Crime, but Say They Cannot Prove It.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 6.—[Special.]—The Buffalo police tonight are no nearer a definite knowledge of the identity of the man or woman who murdered Edwin L. Burdick than they were thirty-six hours ago. They admit tonight, however, that the suspicions heretofore directed at Mrs. S. T. Paine have been unfounded. They have therefore withdrawn the detectives who have been keeping Mrs. Paine under surveillance.

August Meyer, the policeman who stood on the corner of Ashland avenue and Bryant street the night of the murder and saw an unknown woman walking hurriedly by, was confronted with Mrs. Paine today. He said: "I cannot say she is the woman." He told his superiors that if comparative description counts for anything she is not the woman, for the woman he described weighed at least 150 pounds, while Mrs. Paine does not weigh within twenty pounds of that.

No Trace of Poison Found.

Another development today which has added to the perplexity of the case is the statement that the autopsy revealed no trace of poison in the stomach of the murdered man. Chemist Hill has been making a careful analysis of the contents of the dead man's stomach and his work is practically ended. The contents of the stomach consisted of a small amount of alcohol and some undigested food. There were no signs of an opiate or other poison.

Dr. Marcy declared today that the victim's head was not only beaten to a pulp, but that the murderer carefully wrapped a quilt around the murdered man's body to smother any possible outcry. If the blows on the head had not been fatal the victim certainly would have smothered in the tight folds of the quilt around his head and the upper part of the body.

New Clew, New Woman.

Late tonight the police are at work on a new clew. They have found a hackman who drove a young woman to the corner of Ashland avenue and Summer street, near the hour of the murder. She carried a satchel and walked toward the Burdick house. The police are now investigating some of the women who worked in Burdick's factory.

The police still believe that Burdick was murdered by a woman. They do not pretend to have any clear idea who the woman is; they simply say that the right trail has not been struck. They are, however, as sanguine as ever that an arrest will be made. They will not predict when. It may be made at any moment; it may not be for a week.

Insists Murderer Is a Woman.

Among those who remain unshaken in this belief is Supt. Bull. He was asked this evening if he suspected the same person now being the slayer of Burdick as he did earlier in the week.

"I do," he replied, emphatically.

"And do you believe a woman killed Burdick?"

"I do; that is my opinion."

"Will an arrest be made?"

"I am confident there will be," replied Gen. Bull.

"Will the woman be taken into custody tonight?"

"Probably not. She will not be arrested tonight unless something new turns up."

"Are you expecting something new tonight?"

"It may come any minute."

"Has the clew furnished by Policeman Meyer regarding the woman met on Ashland avenue on the night of the murder been abandoned?"

"By no means."

Golf Stick Theory Abandoned.

An interesting development of the day was the statement made by Chief of Detectives Cusack that the golf stick theory had been abandoned. He is satisfied that the putter was not used in committing the murder. He also expressed the conviction that the weapon used was carried away from the house. He is sure of that, but he is not so sure that it was carried to the house by the murderer. Neither will he venture an opinion as to the kind of weapon used.

"Any arrests imminent?" Mr. Cusack was asked this evening.

"None that I know of. My men are working hard, but we have not as yet determined on making arrests."

An official in a position to know the exact situation, said:

"In actual evidence which would support an arrest we are as badly off as we ever were. At the same time we are morally certain who the murderer is. We will make an arrest when facts that would convince a jury are found to substantiate our theory. We must have strong evidence when we arrest anybody, for we know that as soon as an arrest is made lawyers are standing ready to apply for a habeas corpus writ, to rush us into court and make us disclose our case at the first jump.

"Suspicion still points to a woman who had to meet expenses amounting to about $100 a month without any visible means to meet them."

Mrs. Paine in Joyful Mood.

Both Dr. Paine and Mrs. Paine have retained lawyers to look after their interests. Dr. W. E. Webster of Batavia, representing Dr. Paine, gave an interview today in which he scathingly denounced the methods of the police.

Philip Fennelly, Mrs. Paine's legal adviser, called on her several times during the day. Mrs. Paine was in a happy mood when a reporter called at her home this evening.

"Do you know," she said, with a smile, before any question was asked, "do you know that the detectives have been withdrawn, and that neither myself nor my husband is under the surveillance of the police? I feel so happy and free. Actual custody could hardly be worse than what I have endured."

"There are several points, Mrs. Paine, upon which it seems that you might make a statement which could not possibly injure you in any circumstances, but which would better enable the public to understand your position."

Will Tell Her Lawyer.

Mrs. Paine hesitated a few minutes and then asked to be excused.

"I think," she continued, "that I better not. I shall tell all I know to Mr. Fennelly, my lawyer. We have had several conferences, and he is now on his way here to see me. It is about decided that we shall issue a statement for the papers, but not tonight. This statement will be prepared by Mr. Fennelly, and will, I feel sure, make plain several matters which have been presented to the public in a perverted manner."

Chief Cusack was asked today if his men were watching any particular house in the Elmwood district. He declined to answer the question directly, but admitted that a number of his men were still detailed to that territory.

Mrs. Hull Not Suspected.

Attorney Hartzell, who has been living at the Burdick house since the murder, and who followed Mrs. Hull and Mrs. Burdick to the police station last Sunday night when they were taken to be questioned, thought it well today to make a statement in regard to Mrs. Hull, who is Mrs. Burdick's mother. He said: "Mrs. Hull is absolutely innocent of this crime. I have been intimately acquainted with the family for years and know she never committed the crime." As a matter of fact the name of Mrs. Hull has been mentioned in the case for several days.

CHICAGO GIRL TO WED NEW YORK BANKER.

The engagement of Miss Narcissa Cox of Chicago to Frank A. Vanderlip, vice president of the National City bank of New York, was announced yesterday.

Miss Cox, whose home is at 3308 Calumet avenue, was a student at the University of Chicago for two years preceding the beginning of the present winter quarters. Then she went to the John B. Stetson university at De Land, Fla., to continue her studies. She was managing editor of the women's edition of the Chicago University Weekly in 1901, has been president of the Young Women's Christian association, and is a member of the Esoteric Young Woman's society. She returned from Florida a few days ago, and it was stated at her home last night that she would not go back to her studies.

Mr. Vanderlip was formerly financial editor of THE TRIBUNE and later assistant secretary of the treasury. He is now in Chicago, having arrived yesterday from New York.

PETS PUT IN QUARANTINE.

DEATH TO DOGS AND CATS SEEN ON LAKE FOREST STREETS.

Order That Animals Be Kept at Home Till Epidemic of Scarlet Fever Is Over—Feared That They Will Carry Germs of Disease—Two New Cases Reported During the Day—Five Additional Policemen to Patrol College Campus.

Pet dogs and cats will not be seen on the streets of Lake Forest for many days. An edict has gone out against them. They are warned to stay at home under penalty of death. They are charged with spreading scarlet fever in the suburb, and will be kept in close quarantine until the epidemic is over. Owners of valuable pets are wondering which they dread the most, the scarlet fever epidemic or the danger that is threatening their dogs and cats.

The animals will not be examined as to whether they have been exposed to the disease. The Lake Forest police have received strict orders to shoot on sight any canine or feline trying to sniff a little fresh air on the streets of the suburb.

Copies of Warning Posted.

Every available wall in the suburb was plastered yesterday with posters bearing the following warning, signed by members of the local health board:

"All dogs and cats not chained or housed where they cannot in any way come in contact with the public, whenever and wherever found within the city limits, will be shot on sight.

"After Sunday morning, March 8, all persons having sore throats, by applying to the board of health, will be examined free of charge by a physician designated by the board, if they report at the city hall any afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock.

"Any person not complying will be prosecuted."

Speaking of the new order Dr. A. C. Haven said last evening:

"It is an unusual order, but we feel it to be a necessary precaution. The disease is easily carried by cats and dogs that have been in the sickroom. Pets are often admitted to sickrooms when admission to people is refused, and for this reason we feel bound to protect the public against the danger of contagion by petting the exposed animals.

"We are gradually getting control of the epidemic, and hope soon to check its further progress."

Two New Cases Reported.

Two new cases of scarlet fever were reported during the day. One of the victims is the child of Charles Havarlang, engineer at Pratt's laundry; the second victim is a domestic employed in the home of Gordon Strong, whose residence is near the Onwentsia club. The woman was removed to the hospital for treatment.

Five additional policemen were employed yesterday to patrol the college campus to prevent the students from leaving the acreage set apart for them during the epidemic.

No church services will be held in the suburb tomorrow, with the exception of the services in the college chapel, which will be conducted by Dr. McClure.

State Board Investigates.

Dr. Webster, the president of the state board of health arrived in Lake Forest in the morning to investigate the situation and to confer with the local authorities concerning the measures for stamping out the epidemic. He received detailed reports regarding the steps taken by the local board, and indorsed their action. He recommended a strict and careful quarantine for at least three more weeks.

Owing to the vigorous enforcement of the quarantine regulations business is practically at a standstill, and the streets are almost deserted. Residents have stopped visiting their neighbors, and strict isolation is maintained.

SMALL BOY A TRAIN WRECKER.

Eight Year Old Child Admits Turning Switch That Caused a Fatal Accident in Florida.

Savannah, Ga., March 6.—Sobbing bitterly, fearful of what they might do to him, 8 year old Buddie Ryals, near Evergreen, Fla., today confessed to special agents of the Seaboard Air line that he had, on Sunday last, turned the switch and thrown the company's limited, crowded with northern tourists, from the track, killing the engineer and the porter and severely injuring a dozen others. Buddie is too young to prosecute, but he was left under the custody of his mother. The officers think it possible they may show that the boy was acting under instructions, as it has been demonstrated that the Seaboard had a number of enemies at Evergreen.

"BALD HEADS GET OUT."

MANAGER OF DRESSMAKERS' SHOW ORDERS ALL MEN AWAY.

Then She Brings on an Elderly Model in Corset Display—Two Pretty Girls Save the Day—Explains Just How to Get Into Stays and Where to Place Pads to Fill Out the Hollows — Women Gather Around the Platform and Learn the Art.

New York, March 6.—[Special.]—Mere man was reduced to complete subjection this afternoon, when, in stentorian tones, the manager of the dressmakers' convention ordered all of his species from the room lest he gaze too fondly upon the feminine charms of the living models, who, in the daintiest lingerie, served to set off the good points of the straight front corset. Those present left reluctantly, and it devolved on the management to repeat the order ere the masculine presence departed.

"I see one or two bald heads," shouted the spokesman. "I never saw a bald-headed woman, so will the doorkeeper kindly see that no males are admitted? If any are here we'll kill them," and with this dire threat the show went on.

Miss White took the floor at this juncture, and the audience subsided in order to gain inspiration and information about the most important article of woman's dress—the corset. At least that is what Miss White says. Beckoning to one of her satellites, she said:

"Let the exhibit proceed."

First Model Is Elderly.

Then came tripping coquettishly from the anteroom an elderly female clad in a manner that not even Anthony Comstock could take exception to. The lingerie was of the sort approved and worn by society beauties, but there the resemblance ended. The situation was becoming strained when two pretty young girls came forward and saved the day for the cause.

"Now," said Miss White, "I am going to show you how to come right out of yourself and you won't know you have a corset on. First, stand on the balls of your feet and stiffen the knee. This strengthens [literal interpretation] these parts [passing her hand over her hips and abdomen]. Push open the chest," she continued, "draw in the abdomen, and I don't care if a woman weighs 200 pounds, I can make her over into a slender, girlish figure if she follows my advice. Come to me and if I can't change your figure then you're past redemption."

Just How to Do It.

"The secret in putting on a corset is in having it loose and wide open up the back," she went on. "Another important point is to unlace it every night. In relacing keep it perfectly loose, as if it were falling off the figure. This, you see, allows your natural figure to come out of the corset. Fasten the second hooks first always, and then proceed to fasten the top hook. Unhook the lower and fasten from the top down."

Turning confidentially to the audience, Miss White remarked sotto voce: "We wouldn't have all these things on [motioning to a knee length underskirt] if we didn't have these photographers here. But then there are no other men in the place," this soothingly for the benefit of the elderly model, who showed signs of stage fright.

Places a Pad.

"Now that you have your corset laced correctly," proceeded the oracle, "lift up the abdomen now, take up the slack and draw it in at the waist line [illustrating] like that. Put your hands on your hips and bring the body out. Tuck in this little cushion to fill in the space between the bust and the corset, and there you are."

She surveyed the work with pardonable pride.

"Thin" and "medium" models were brought to the platform and shown to be in just as much need of scientific corseting as the "fat lady." The women crawled up to the edge of the platform to get a near view of the details of corseting, and the questions came thick and fast.

"Don't you think a woman who is short looks better when her front waist line isn't so long as that?" asked somebody. A stout woman glared at the questioner.

"No, I don't," returned Miss White. "You'll never look better in one direction by looking worse in another. A woman's style is pitch and pose from her hips up."

PURER WATER ONLY A DREAM.

Controller McGann Asserts the Drainage Canal Is "a Political Crime."

MUST CHECK THE SEWAGE

Calumet District Is Said to Contaminate Chicago's Drinking Supply.

"A political crime" is what Controller McGann calls the drainage canal in its present condition. He has written a letter to Mayor Harrison explaining how the canal fails to accomplish its purpose and what is necessary to remedy the defects.

Despite the fact that all but 10 per cent of Chicago's sewage has been diverted from the lake the health department reports the water supply bad with continued regularity. The mayor referred this matter to the controller, and now he replies that until the Calumet district has been brought into the santiary district the pollution of the water supply will continue.

"I have always said that the use of great sums of money in the building of the sanitary canal was a political crime unless the Calumet district were included," says the controller.

Is an Increasing Menace.

The Calumet district has been constantly growing, and its sewage has poured into the lake through the Calumet river. It is said by the city health authorities that this sewage can be found all along the Chicago lake shore.

The proposition is to bring the Calumet district within the jurisdiction of the sanitary district and build a branch of the canal to connect the Calumet river with the present drainage ditch. Until some such action as this is taken, according to the controller, Chicago will not secure the benefits for which it has spent millions of dollars.

Plans for Englewood "L."

Articles of incorporation of the Englewood Elevated railroad company were filed with the county recorder yesterday, the incorporators being Leslie Carter, Noble B. Judah, Henry G. Miller, Franklin E. Vaughn, and Donald S. Trumbull. The first board of directors is made up of Mr. Carter, Byron L. Smith, Charles H. Wacker, Marcellus Hopkins, and Mr. Judah. The capital stock is $50,000.

The railway is to begin at a point on the line of the South Side Elevated road between the south line of Fifty-fifth street and the north line of Sixtieth street, running thence west to a point between Wentworth avenue and Wallace street, thence south to a point between Sixty-first and Sixty-seventh streets, thence west to a point between Center and Ashland avenues; also beginning at a point between Wentworth avenue and Wallace street, running south to a point between Sixty-eighth and Seventy-second streets.

The existence of the company is to begin with the filing of the articles of incorporation.

Gurley Talks Traction.

Attorney W. W. Gurley endeavored yesterday to secure Mayor Harrison's veto to the proposed ordinance taxing the elevated railroad companies 25 per cent of their gross receipts from the station advertisements, and in discussing traction in general with the mayor he said that the companies had been premature in coming before the council committee before election. After election something may be done. It is understood that the Union Traction company cannot unite its stockholders on the propositions. The protective committee, it is said, has been unable to get deposits of a majority of the stock, the underlying stockholders refusing to go into negotiations.

Wants Pay for a Vase.

J. C. Meeks of the Chicago Beach hotel has filed a bill for $25 with Commissioner of Public Works Blocki. This represents the damage said to have been done a vase in the apartments of Mr. Meek in the hotel. The vase was knocked off a stand in his room by the blasting being done in the intercepting sewer close to the hotel, and Mr. Meek asks the city to make good by giving him the value of the vase. Mr. Blocki has placed the bill on file with the other complaints which have come out of Hyde park since the beginning of construction work there.

As to Police Court Bonds.

Corporation Counsel Walker has been asked to give an opinion on whether a police justice may accept a bond from a man who has been bound over to the grand jury. Controller McGann holds that such a bond is worthless, asserting that the Criminal court alone has power to accept bond.

HICCOUGHS END LIFE OF RETIRED ARMY CHAPLAIN.

The Rev. J. F. McCleary Dies at Fort Sheridan — Doctors Fight Attack for Seven Days.

Exhausted by an attack of hiccoughs, which had lasted without interruption for seven days, the Rev. J. F. McCleary, an army chaplain, formerly of Fort Logan, but lately on the retired list, died yesterday afternoon at the residence of his son-in-law, Capt. Alvord, at Fort Sheridan.

The chaplain, a hale and vigorous man of 68 years, had an attack of pneumonia three weeks ago, but recovered after a stubborn fight against the disease. He was rapidly convalescing, when, seven days ago, he was attacked by a spell of hiccoughs. Several doctors at the fort were consulted, but their efforts to relieve him proved futile. The patient grew weaker from day to day, and yesterday died from exhaustion.

Chaplain McCleary, who spent most of his service in the west, had devoted himself to writing for magazines and newspapers since his retirement, and had contributed many articles to various periodicals. Three children survive him—his son, Lieut. J. B. McCleary of the Twentieth infantry, and two daughters, who are the wives of Capt. Alvord and Capt. Morrison, both stationed at Fort Sheridan.

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VOTES TO RAISE RAILWAY TAXES.

Wisconsin House Approves Unanimously Change in Assessment Plan.

MEANS LARGER REVENUE.

Increase of $1,000,000 Annually Is Expected—Lobby to Fight Measure in the Senate.

Madison, Wis., March 6.—[Special.]—By a unanimous vote the lower house of the legislature today passed the bill changing the railroad taxation system from the present license fee plan to an ad valorem basis. It is estimated that this will mean an increase of $1,000,000 annually in the revenues of the state, if it becomes a law.

The bill, which was passed without a word of debate, embodies a reform long urged by Gov. La Follette. The railroads have been fighting the measure, and it is said that there is a strong lobby here to oppose the law. It is expected that all the efforts of the railway men will be devoted to the senate, which yet has to act on the bill.

Same Assessment Plan for All.

The bill, as drawn by the state tax commission, provides that the railroad property in Wisconsin shall be assessed this year the same as other property, but continues the license system for three years to prevent any delay in the payment of the tax which might grow out of disputes or litigation.

If the license tax this year, for instance, exceeds the tax as shown by the ad valorem assessment, the state pays the railroad the amount of the excess tax. If less, the railroads pay the state the difference.

According to the estimates made by the tax commission in its report two years ago and again this year, the railroads under the license system are paying about $1,000,000 less annually than they would pay if assessed as other property is assessed.

The commission reaches this result by taking the average estimate of the railroad stocks and bonds for a period of five years, a method of estimation sustained by the United States Supreme court, and then applying the average rate of taxation, state, county and municipal, paid by the assessed property of the state.

Declare Proposed System Unfair.

The railroad companies contend that the stock and bond valuation is not a fair valuation. They also claim that they are paying more now under the license system than they would if taxed on an equitable ad valorem basis. Some of the roads are not so much opposed to the ad valorem system as they are fearful that it might be used to impose too burdensome taxes.

The bill is entitled "to provide for the taxation of railroad companies." It constitutes the state tax commission as a state board of assessment of the property of railroad companies. In the properties to be assessed are "all franchises, right of way, roadbed, tracks, stations, terminals, rolling stock, equipment, and all other real and personal properties of the companies."

The state board of assessment is to have free access to all the books, papers, documents, and records whatsoever of the companies, and has power to summon and examine witnesses in the process of making its assessment.

Must File Full Reports.

The companies are to file with the board full and complete reports, between July 1 and Aug. 15 of each year, setting forth the history of the road, all changes in the ownership or constitution of the corporation, the stocks and bonds and all securities and collateral, and the market value of the same. If any company refuse to file the statement or refuse to appear when summoned for examination by the board that company shall thereby waive and forfeit all right to question or contest the justice or accuracy of the assessment.

The board is to ascertain the true and full cash value of the property of each of the railroads during the month of September in each year. The secretary of the board is to prepare a complete list of the property, with other statistics.

On the second Tuesday of November of each year the board is to sit at the capitol for a sufficient time for all who desire to appear and be heard as to the merits or injustice or other feature of the assessment, but the sitting is not to last longer than Dec. 15.

Between the first Monday in December and the 15th of January annually the board shall determine the aggregate tax on all other property in the state, and from this data determine the average rate of taxation on the other property. This rate so determined is to be the rate charged upon the railroad property.

Provisions of Present Law.

The license fee system taxes railroads upon their gross earnings per mile, or $5 per mile for roads that have low earnings. Four per cent is charged roads that pay $3,000 per mile or more in gross earnings, 3½ per cent those that pay between $3,000 and $2,500 per mile, 3 per cent those that earn between $2,000 and $2,500 per mile, and $5 per mile those roads that earn less than $2,000 per mile. Railroads operated on pile or pontoon bridges are charged 2 per cent of their gross earnings. Under the license fee system the roads pay their tax semi-annually.

There has been a steadily growing public sentiment in the state against the present railroad tax law. Under it the railroads escape the payment of any part of the special appropriations for the new state institutions or other extraordinary expenditures, as they pay simply a fixed percentage on their gross earnings.

Shippers Said to Be Satisfied.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 6.—[Special.]—"In no state in the union has the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road more amicable relations with shippers than in Wisconsin," said Roswell Miller, president of the board of trustees of the big system, who is here today.

"If they wish to overthrow prevailing pleasant conditions, I suppose they have their reasons, but it seems to me that the agitation to have a railroad commission established in Wisconsin is merely the work of politicians. The fact that we have so little trouble with shippers is evidence that they realize that conditions here are more equitable than in other states. If there is any difference it is always fixed up to the satisfaction of the shipper. A few consumers kick sometimes, but it does not amount to much."

Mr. Miller declined to discuss the attitude of the Wisconsin legislature toward the railroads in general or to express an opinion as to the effect of the ad valorem tax bill.

WOMAN RIDES A BRAKE BEAM.

Frances Leginee Tries to Secure Free Transportation from Columbus, O., to Richmond, Va.

Huntington, W. Va., March 6.—[Special.]—A passenger train rolled into the station here this morning with a nearly nude woman riding on a board over an axle beneath one of the cars. She was assisted from her perilous riding place by a policeman, to whom she gave her name as Frances Leginee, and her home Columbus, O.

The woman said that she had ridden in a box car from Columbus to Cincinnati, and at Cincinnati had boarded the trucks of the train last night headed for Richmond, Va., her former home.

Almost her entire wearing apparel was torn away, her dress having caught about the axles of the car. She saved her life by clinging to the rods.

"Boro-Formalin" (Elmer & Amend), antiseptic dressing for burns, sores, cuts, bruises, or any similar accident or affliction.

NAME JUDGE IN HOT FIGHT

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS HOLD A LIVELY CONVENTION.

Frank A. Hooker Renominated for the State Supreme Bench—Attempt to Stampede the Delegates Fails to Defeat the Candidate — Platform Commends National Administration and Praises Gov. Bliss — Senator Gallinger Talks at Banquet.

For justice of Supreme court.FRANK A. HOOKER
For university regent.....PETER WHITE
For university regent.....L. E. KNAPPEN

Detroit, Mich., March 6.—Judge Frank A. Hooker of Charlotte tonight was renominated for justice of the Supreme court of this state for a term of ten years by the republican state convention at the stormiest convention held in this state since the Grand Rapids convention that nominated Gov. Bliss in 1898.

Seven candidates were in the field against Judge Hooker, and the convention was stampeded during the taking of the sixth ballot in the interest of Judge Edward D. Kinne of Ann Arbor, but the seventh ballot gave a large majority to Judge Hooker.

For regents of the University of Michigan the convention nominated Peter White of Marquette and Loyal E. Knappen of Grand Rapids.

Declaration of Principles.

The following platform was adopted:

"We, the republicans of Michigan, in judicial convention assembled, reaffirm our allegiance to the principles and policies of the republican party. We cordially indorse the patriotic, courageous, and wise policy of the president, Theodore Roosevelt, and hereby renew our pledge of support and our expression of confidence in him and his administration.

"We congratulate the people of Michigan on the election of the entire republican state ticket last fall and on the economical administration of state affairs under Gov. Aaron T. Bliss.

"We glory in the national fame of Michigan's Supreme court and in its continued strength and probity.

"We commend our great state university to the continued support, confidence, and esteem of the people.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that a general primary election law should be enacted for the entire state of Michigan."

Two Senators at Banquet.

At the convention, and at a banquet given by the Michigan club tonight, United States Senators Alger of this state and Gallinger of New Hampshire and former Senator Thurston of Nebraska were guests. All spoke briefly, congratulating the country on the work of the republican party.

In opening Senator Gallinger contrasted conditions in the country in 1895, the year before the passing of the Dingley law, with conditions in 1902. He pointed out the great increase since 1895 in railroad business, in bank clearances, in savings deposits, in the money in circulation, in the exports of the country, and the domestic manufactures, and said:

"These figures tell the story of the difference between low and high tariffs more eloquently and convincingly than tongue of orator could possibly do, and they furnish the highest possible tribute to the wisdom and statesmanship of the great republican party.

Sees Peril in Tariff Revision.

"And yet we have democratic discontent and in certain quarters more or less republican unrest. The democratic cry is going up for a revision of the tariff, and ever and anon we hear the faint voice of the 'Iowa idea' borne in on the breeze. Both voices are those of political sirens, to follow which will lead to inevitable economic ruin."

Senator Gallinger opposed the plan of reciprocity with Canada as likely to harm the United States. He continued:

"We have enforced the Monroe doctrine and thus protected our neighbors in South America from possible European aggression. We have, by the fortune of war, come into the possession of the Philippine archipelago and other islands. It is a great responsibility—one that we cannot shirk—a duty that we must faithfully perform. Europe is not to get a foothold on American soil, Cuba is to be protected, and the Philippine islands are to remain in the possession of this great American people."

Leonard Wood Is Cheered.

When Gen. Leonard Wood was introduced as "the honored, intimate friend of President Roosevelt," the banqueters rose to their feet, waving napkins and cheering. Gen. Wood's address was a review of the work accomplished during the American occupancy of Cuba.

Ex-Senator John M. Thurston was the last speaker and his toast was "Our New Possessions."

MUSE TEMPTS GIRL TO FLEE, FROM STEPMOTHER CRITIC.

Young Poetess Is Arrested and Will Have a Chance to Read Some of Her Rhymes to Judge Tuthill Today.

There doesn't seem to be anything in the name Borguiska to suggest the muse, but Alice Borguiska is said to have run away from home because her stepmother made fun of her poetical efforts.

"You'd better be washing dishes instead of writing that stuff," is what the stepmother is alleged to have said.

This rudeness grated on the sensitive soul of little Alice and she departed from her home at 8354 Superior avenue.

Yesterday she was arrested on complaint of the stepmother, and she was held to the Juvenile court by Justice Callahan. Today Alice, who is but 12 years old, will have a chance to throw rhymes at Judge Tuthill.

Harriet Hutchins, 12 years old, appeared in Justice Quinn's court yesterday to answer a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by her father, James Hutchins, 6170 Washington avenue. The father said the girl had not been home Wednesday night. The case was continued till Monday, and warrants were sworn out for the arrest of a conductor on the Sixty-first street line.

Rosa Samuelson, 12 years old, accused Policeman Patrick Ryan yesterday of having conspired with her father to have her sent to a reform school. Justice Kersten investigated and said he was convinced that if the policeman and father had conspired they were right. He sent her to the House of the Good Shepherd. The Samuelsons live at 178 Orleans street.

ASTROLOGY TEST FOR JURORS.

Seattle Man on Trial for Murder Uses Unique Methods in Assisting His Attorneys.

Seattle, Wash., March 6.—[Special.]—A. J. Speckert, on trial here for murder, is an astrologer, and is using his knowledge of the subject as a guide in the selection of a jury.

"I absolutely refuse to let any man serve," said Speckert, "who was born under the signs of Cancer, Scorpion, or Pisces.

"I will not take any one born between June 21 and July 22, because a man born at such time will pay no attention to argument.

"Neither is a man born between Oct. 23 and Nov. 22 eligible. He will be unsympathetic and unfeeling. It will be difficult to render him sensitive to any appeal. With those born between Feb. 19 and March 21 argument and advice will also be useless."

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, blind, bleeding, and protruding piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c.

GOVERNORS TALK NEGRO PROBLEM.

Divided Over the Benefit to Be Gained by the Proposed Conference.

SEVERAL APPROVE PLAN.

South Carolina Executive, However, Says No Good Can Come of Public Discussion.

The proposal to hold a national conference to seek a plan for the settlement of the negro problem already has started a general discussion as to the benefits to be gained by such a meeting. Even the governors of the various states are divided over the advisability of the conference.

Whether or not the perplexing problems which have grown out of the race prejudice in the south can be brought nearer adjustment by a convention of representatives of all the states is an open question, but the feeling in the north especially seems to favor the plan.

The plan now under consideration in the Wisconsin legislature contemplates the naming of ten delegates by the governor of each state, they to meet at Atlanta, Ga., on July 4 next. The idea is to leave party politics alone and seek ways to uplift the negro or do the best possible to improve the relations between the two races.

Governors Discuss the Plan.

In order to learn the sentiment regarding such a conference in the different sections of the country THE TRIBUNE telegraphed a number of governors of states to find what their attitude would be.

While nearly all the governors replying said they were willing to appoint delegates to a convention such as proposed, a number were noncommittal, holding that the movement had not made sufficient progress to warrant a decision. Some, while agreeing to participate, said they doubted that the conference could result in any good.

Of the replies received that of Gov. Heyward of South Carolina was the most outspoken. He opposes any conference such as proposed, and says it is just such agitation and interference that is creating a race question that the south, if left alone, could solve for itself.

Opposed in South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C., March 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your telegram requesting a brief summary of my views on the proposed convention asked for by the Wisconsin legislature to discuss the race question has just been received. I think from every standpoint that this action of the Wisconsin legislature is worse than meaningless. Such a convention could not possibly bring any results, so far as the proper aspect of the subject is concerned.

Of all available reasons for the consideration of the race question I know of nothing more directly aimed in absolutely the wrong direction, so far as the proper solution of the problem is concerned, than would be such a convention. The personnel of such a body would be a heterogeneous mixture entirely without the proper knowledge of the subject they were supposed to be able to discuss.

The interference and ignorance of long range would-be philanthropists have done more to create a race question where none exists than all other combined agencies that have ever come within my observation. I have always been a friend of the negro, and never spoke with more sincere, friendly consideration for his interests than in what I am now saying.

Right thinking white men and right thinking negroes have always, with proper understanding, gotten along well together. The other type of negro needs to be dealt with.

This outside interference involves conflicting dangers and displays absolute ignorance of the fundamental principles of the question. It is a charitable reflection, mildly expressed, to remind these champions of such vapid nonsense how the streets of Jerusalem were kept clean. I shall take no official notice of the action of the Wisconsin legislature and shall certainly not appoint delegates unless urged to do so by my constituents. D. C. HEYWARD,
Governor of South Carolina.

Oregon Doubts Benefits.

Salem, Ore., March 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I will appoint delegates if requested, but I am doubtful of the beneficial results from such a convention. The south can and will settle the race question if politicians will give her a chance.
GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of Oregon.

Wyoming Will Be Represented.

Cheyenne, Wyo., March 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Replying to your telegram, if the movement is responded to by nearly all the governors, I will appoint delegates to attend the Atlanta convention July 4, but I have no confidence in being able through it to accomplish any good in the discussion of the race problem.
D. F. RICHARDS, Governor of Wyoming.

Louisiana Approves Plan.

Baton Rouge, La., March 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have not received the invitation from the governor of Wisconsin to appoint delegates to a convention to discuss the race question. I think such a conference would be helpful in clearing up this much discussed and misunderstood question.
W. W. HEARD, Governor of Louisiana.

Nebraska Ready to Take Part.

Lincoln, Neb., March 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I will appoint delegates to the race conference if the movement is general among the states. I have no notification from Wisconsin. JOHN H. MICKEY,
Governor of Nebraska.

Minnesota Executive Silent.

St. Paul, Minn., March 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I will take up for consideration the matter referred to in your telegram. I do not care at this time to make any expression.
S. R. VAN SANT, governor of Minnesota.

Ohio Governor Noncommittal.

Columbus, O., March 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am just starting for a railroad train to get rest and recuperate from sickness. I have not seen the resolutions and know nothing about the subject. I will express no opinion until I return and have an opportunity to know what I am talking about. GEO. K. NASH, Governor of Ohio.

CHILD DIES; NEXT DAY ANOTHER

Two Funerals in Family of James Wells, Steward at Fort Sheridan—Pneumonia Is the Cause.

Two children of James Wells, hospital steward at Fort Sheridan, died in two days this week of pneumonia. One was buried on Thursday and the other yesterday. Both contracted severe colds a week ago and soon developed symptoms of pneumonia. The older, a girl of 3, died first, and on the next day the younger, 1 year old, died.

OBITUARY.

GEN. WILLIAM A. WINDER, allotting agent of the government, with headquarters at Rosebud, S. D., died at the Millard hotel in Omaha, Neb., yesterday. He and Admiral Dewey both married daughters of ex-Gov. Goodwin of New Hampshire. His son is Commander William Winder, 52 years old, in charge of the United States vessel Michigan. Winder was 79 years old, and his entire life had been spent in the government service.

GASTON PARIS of the College of France died in Paris yesterday, aged 64. He was a member of the French academy and of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, a doctor of belles lettres, an archivist and paleographist. He was an authority on the literature of the middle ages. Prof. Paris in 1896 defeated Zola for membership in the French academy.

GORMAN LEADER OF PARTY

NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENCY IN 1904 IS PROBABLE.

Maryland Senator's Resuming of Old Position at the Head of the Democracy in Congress Makes Him the Logical Candidate Next Year—Strong with Both Factions, It Is Believed He Can Command More Votes than Any Other Mentioned.

(Continued from first page.)

Senator Gorman is expected to harmonize all the differences existing between the democrats, and to bring them into line, so as to secure concerted action. Heretofore the management of the party in the senate has been a go as you please affair, with many amateur leaders. This resulted in demoralization and a complete lack of results, and put the democratic party in a ridiculous attitude.

It was freely stated today that if Senator Gorman had been in the senate during the last three years the democrats would not have made the mistake of attacking the army in the Philippines, which put them in such an unfavorable position before the country.

Senator Gorman's ability as an organizer is well known, and he is expected to weld the party into a compact organization and secure concerted action.

It was expected that the democratic caucus today would define a policy with regard to the Panama treaty, but this question was not touched upon. Senator Gorman does not like many features of the Panama treaty, and undoubtedly will join hands with Senator Morgan in the fight against that convention.

It is not believed by the leading republicans that the democratic opposition to the treaty will go far enough to defeat it. It is the plan to require Senator Mogan to discuss the treaty at least four hours every day until it is disposed of.

The Cuban reciprocity treaty was discussed at the caucus, but no attempt was made to outline the policies of the democratic party in regard to it. A number of southern democrats are opposed to the Cuban treaty because they fear it will have a disastrous effect upon the tobacco and cane sugar industries in the south.

There will be a meeting of the democratic steering committee in the near future to decide upon a policy with regard to the two treaties.

***

Miss Roosevelt has returned from her trip to New Orleans and the south after several weeks of constant entertainment. The courteous treatment accorded her not only by the southern people but by the large newspapers of the south is a matter of much satisfaction to Miss Roosevelt's family and friends, and she speaks in the warmest praise of southern society. Miss Root, the daughter of the secretary of war, and Mrs. Root, who were also the guests of Mr. and Mrs. McIlhenny, accompanied Miss Roosevelt to Washington.

***

Already the superintendent of free delivery service has begun the work preliminary to extending the rural free delivery service. The appropriation for the present fiscal year is exhausted, but on July 1 $12,500,000 will become available for this service, which is so popular with those living in the rural districts. It will be possible to double the number of routes now in existence. Illinois will come in for a fair share of this increase, and before July 1 a number of the counties in the state will be taken up and mapped out for routes which will be established as soon as the appropriation becomes available.

***

Senator Cullom has called a meeting of the foreign relations committee for tomorrow morning. The committee will consider the Panama canal and the Cuban reciprocity treaties and report one or both of them to the senate, if possible to do so.

There is some doubt as to whether the committee will be able to report the Panama treaty tomorrow, as Senator Morgan is still disposed to discuss it and will insist upon offering a few dozen amendments. All of these amendments will be voted down, as it is the intention of Senator Cullom and his republican colleagues to report the treaty to the senate in exactly the same form as it was negotiated.

If the committee would accept some of these amendments Senator Morgan would not discuss the treaty more than two or three days, but otherwise he will talk at least two weeks.

While nothing yet has been definitely decided, the Panama treaty will, in all probability, be taken up first, as it is feared that if the Cuban treaty is given precedence Senator Morgan will talk a week or two on that and then, when the Panama treaty is reached, he will discuss that convention for the same length of time.

***

Postmaster Coyne today was notified by the superintendent of the salary and allowance division of the postoffice department to forward to Washington his recommendations for increases in the salaries of postal clerks, to take effect July 1. Preference will be given to the low salaried clerks who have been in the service a year or more, and who are entitled to an increase for efficient service.

The clerks of the Chicago postoffice whose salaries were not increased last year also will be taken care of this summer if they are deserving.

The increase will amount to $100 in each case and about one-half of the force in the Chicago office will be affected.

The postmasters throughout the country have also been given notices similar to that sent the postmaster at Chicago. There are about 30,000 postal clerks in the United States and about one-third of this number will have their salaries increased.

***

Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw will start for a trip to the south next week. Mrs. Shaw goes for pleasure only and is not a subject of "social fag," the new name for nervous prostration.

***

Miss Helen Cannon, the daughter of Representative Joseph G. Cannon, left Washington for her home in Danville today.

***

Miss Foraker, the daughter of Senator and Mrs. Foraker of Ohio, will leave tomorrow, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Wainwright of Philadelphia, for a visit to Mrs. Randolph Mathews of Cincinnati, another sister.

***

The British ambassador and Lady Herbert were the guests of honor at a dinner tonight, when Justice Brown of the Supreme court was the host.

***

Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne gave a luncheon today in compliment to Richard Mansfield, Secretary of the Navy Moody, Senator Hanna, Representative Robert Adams, Miss Gwynne, Miss Wetmore, Miss Phelps, Miss Jones, Miss Macomb, and Mr. Van Ness Philip were invited to meet the actor.

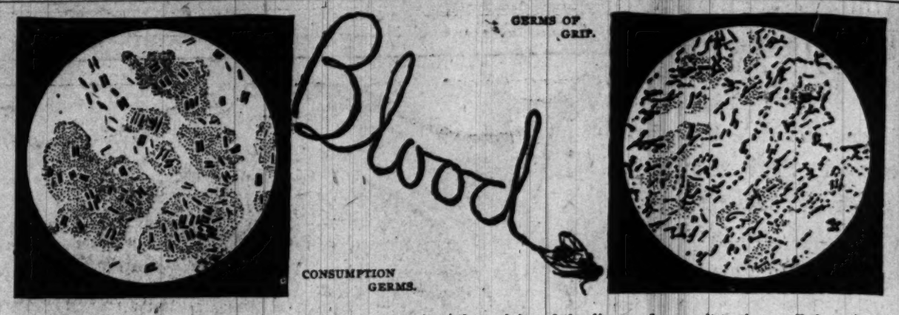
***

Funny complications have arisen in the matter of senatorial courtesy concerning the two senators from Delaware. They both were elected on the same day and have commissions bearing even date. One was elected for the short term and one for the long one, so there is no complication on that score, but it was difficult to decide who should be addressed as "the senior senator from Delaware." So, under the ruling of the president pro tempore, it falls upon Senator Allee, merely because his letter in the alphabet is ahead of that of his colleague, Mr. Ball.

***

Capt. William S. Cowles of the navy, the brother-in-law of the president, has been selected to command the battleship Missouri, now under construction at Newport News, Va. His term of duty as assistant chief of the bureau of navigation will expire in September, and he will be assigned to the Missouri as inspector, with orders to command the vessel when it is completed.

Capt. Cowles has not had any sea duty under his present commission, and the president recently laid down the rule that no officer should be promoted until he had performed sea service in the grade from which he was eligible for advancement. Capt. Cowles, moreover, wants to go to sea and is much gratified over the promise of getting such a good ship as the Missouri.



THOMAS A. EDISON, the inventor, in mapping out the problems of the future, gives first place to the necessity of fighting the bacteria which gives us our diseases. Next to the actual bacteria of disease, the mosquitos and flies are the most dangerous enemies of man. The mosquito with its bite injects into our veins malaria, yellow fever, and other fatal troubles. The fly, with spongy feet, collects the invisible germs of diseases, spreads them over our food and poisons us with typhoid, cholera and other plagues of the human race. The bacteria of disease we can see only through microscopes. The bacteria of consumption is represented in the left-hand corner of the sketch above. The bacteria of influenza, or grip, is shown on the right. These little organisms can point to victories by the million, which lie in such numbers in our cemeteries. Thus far scientists have not been able to fight these bacteria very well. The best thing we can possibly do individually at present is to keep ourselves in such a state of health as will enable us to fight the bacteria with our own vitality.

GOOD RED BLOOD OUR AMMUNITION.

The blood which flows through our veins and arteries should contain healthy red blood corpuscles which are capable of warding off the attack of the disease germs if they get into the system. While we keep our blood in good condition and our little army of fighters in order we can resist fairly well the attacks from the outside. In preparing ourselves against bacterial attacks there are many important things to be thought of—proper nourishment of the blood, nerves, lungs, heart and liver. Important to us is proper food for the stomach, pure air for the lungs, exercise and cleanliness at all times. Good wholesome air taken into the lungs helps oxidize the blood and make it strong. Sunlight is also important for our well being. If our stomach is "out of whack," if the blood does not get the proper nutriment out of the food eaten, we at once weaken our defensive forces and the germs of catarrh, consumption or grip readily enter.

Dr. Pierce, the eminent physician of Buffalo, N. Y., says, "if each person will consider his system as an army of men which he controls as a general, and will see to its proper provisioning and that it has plenty of ammunition in the shape of good red blood, he will be able to overcome the enemy in the shape of the germs of disease." Every healthy person has five million red blood cells or corpuscles to every cubic millimeter of blood. The number of red blood corpuscles in the average human being is so great that it is almost incomprehensible. However, their numbers increase with health or decrease with illness or mal-nutrition. The best tonic for increasing the red blood corpuscles and building up healthy tissue is no doubt Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This medicine has been on the market for over a third of a century and numbers its cures by the thousand.

A tonic made up largely of alcohol will shrink the corpuscles of the blood and make them weaker for resistance. A cod liver oil makes the stomach groan because it is irritating. What is needed is an alterative extract made of roots and herbs, without the use of alcohol, that will assist the stomach in assimilating or taking up from the food such elements as are required for the blood, also an alterative that will assist the activity of the liver and cause it to throw off the poisons in the blood. When we have accomplished this we have put the system in a fortified condition so strong that it can repel the germs of disease which we find everywhere—in the street-cars, the shops, the factories, the bedrooms, wherever many people congregate, or where sunlight and good air does not penetrate.

ONLY HEALTH CAN RESIST THEM.

Recent experiments have proven that the germ of consumption was present in the mouths of physicians and nurses who were in attendance on tubercular patients. They were not themselves infected on account of their power of resistance, due to perfect health. The breath one inhales from the lungs of another may contain germs of disease. You will not only be able to resist the germs of consumption, but many thousands of cases have been known where persons who were suffering from incipient phthisis, or the early stages of consumption, were absolutely cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It maintains a person's nutrition by enabling him to eat, retain, digest and assimilate the proper nutritious food. It overcomes the gastric irritability and relieves indigestion, and the person is thereby saved from fever, night-sweats, headache, etc., which are so common.

$3,000 FORFEIT

Will be cheerfully paid in lawful money of the United States, by the undersigned, proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, if they cannot show the original testimonial and signature of the individual volunteering that published below, and also of every testimonial among the thousands which they are constantly publishing attesting the superior curative properties of their several medicines, thus proving the genuineness of all the multitude of testimonials volunteered by grateful people, in their behalf.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. R. J. Hall, of Roxboro, N. C., writes: "I suffered nearly two years with jaundice and indigestion; in fact, my health failed completely. I tried everything for relief, including several doctors. Did not improve, but grew steadily worse and was given up. Was unable to do any work, and at night (after sundown) was blind, so that I would walk against chairs, etc, in room with lamp burning brightly. My husband finally wrote to Dr. Pierce, and under his advice, I began taking his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Am happy to say that after taking six bottles I was cured. All my friends who saw me when sick and see me now, wonder at the result of your great and grand remedy. I was given up by all, doctors included, and had lost all hope myself. I feel that I owe my life to Dr. R. V. Pierce and his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I recommend it to all my friends and to every one suffering from similar ailments."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood and lungs.

THE BIBLE OF THE BODY

Is the name given to Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, of which nearly two million copies have been sold. Send 21 cents in one-cent stamps, for this 1000-page book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

WAR ON YATES MERIT LAW

STATE OFFICIALS OPEN ATTACK ON CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

Measure Recommended by the Commission Appointed by the Chief Executive Will Be Vigorously Opposed in the Legislature—Discovery Made That the Measure Takes All Patronage from Secretary of State, Auditor, and Treasurer.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—The civil service bill prepared by the Yates commission will meet with determined opposition when it comes up on second reading in the house next Tuesday. Up to today everybody believed it would be passed by both branches of the general assembly without a struggle and be handed to the governor just as it was prepared.

It is understood here that the governor will not approve any bill but this one, and for that reason it was deemed best to give him the bill he says he wants. It is now asserted, however, that the bill in question, instead of depriving the chief executive of power, has increased his strength. Men who are opposed to it declare it will help Yates in every conceivable way. If the bill is passed he will find himself better off politically and be in a position to claim the credit for putting the bill through the general assembly. If it is defeated he will make the claim that he redeemed his promise made before he was elected governor, but that an unruly legislature would not live up to its party platform.

Puts Power in Yates' Hands.

It is not generally known, but the Yates bill deprives the secretary of state of about ninety bits of patronage. It takes away from the state auditor sixty appointive positions. If it becomes a law the state treasurer can appoint just one man, the individual who actually handles the cash in the state treasury. It makes trouble for nearly everybody under the statehouse dome except the governor, whose office appointees are exempted from civil service examination and the operation of the civil service law.

The elective state officers other than the governor opposed this measure, their friends in the legislature will fight it, and so will a number of democrats, who regard the bill as a bit of buncombe.

Ex-Speaker Sherman says he intends to support and vote for the bill. He does not agree with many of the provisions in the measure, but he says it is the best thing that is obtainable under conditions which exist, and future legislatures can be relied on to put it in some sort of a stage of perfection. But some of the strongest men on the republican side of the house will fight the measure to the bitter end. They make many legal objections to it, claim it is unconstitutional and inoperative, and declare that some of its sections, if it be put in effect, will be disastrous.

Democrats Start the Fight.

When the bill was reached on the order of first reading this morning Mr. Johnson of the democratic side moved that the house adjourn, but the motion was tabled on a viva voce vote, and the bill was taken up. Mr. Johnson then moved that further consideration of the bill be postponed.

"I believe," said Johnson, "that the men on the other side of the house are four flushing on this bill, and do not want to pass it. It is a lengthy measure, and we have not had time to consider it."

Mr. Trautmann—Will the man please explain what he means by the term "four flushing"?

Mr. Lindly—If this bill is read a first time today it will not be taken up for second reading until next week, and the man from Whiteside will have plenty of opportunity to prepare any amendments he may desire to offer. I move that his motion be tabled.

Johnson made the point of order that the bill was never offered by a member of the house. He said the synopsis showed that the bill was offered by the governor, and he wanted to know when the governor became a member of the legislature.

Speaker Miller explained that the bill was introduced by the speaker, and the record so showed. He decided the point of order not well taken.

Special Order Next Tuesday.

The motion to postpone further consideration of the bill was lost by vote, and the bill was then read a first time. As soon as the reading was completed Mr. Sherman arose and moved that it be made a special order for next Tuesday immediately after the reading of the journal. Mr. Johnson objected, but the speaker declared the motion carried under the gavel.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By the committee on judicial apportionment (625)—To apportion the state into supreme judicial districts.

LOWER CANAL IS A FARCE.

MORE MUD, MORE RUIN, LESS WATER NEAR OTTAWA.

Explorer Finds the Ditch Below Morris in a Worse Condition than Around Joliet—Blocked in One Place by Solid Tracks of a Railway Bridge—How Law Firm Forced Prompt Payment of Bill for $6,000 by Starting Investigation.

(Continued from first page.)

case of Werling vs. Ingersoll, a suit involving the canal's title to the ninety foot strip of riparian land granted by congress in 1822 and 1827. It was agreed to make a test case of the dispute, and Lincoln & Stead, local lawyers, were engaged to prepare the canal board's argument.

They set about the task, delving into ancient records and unearthing evidence, and at the end of a year had evolved a brief that was a marvel of legal lore.

The suit was heard by the state Supreme court, and the canal commissioners lost. It was decided that they did not own the ninety foot strip. Lincoln & Stead were preparing, according to previous instructions, to take the case to the United States Supreme court, when they were suddenly dismissed by the canal board. It then transpired that Howard Snapp of Joliet had discovered himself overlooking a bet. Forthwith he had himself retained as counsel, and, arguing the suit before the federal court, obtained the same decision as handed down by the state tribunal.

Lawyers' Bill Is Rejected.

Lincoln & Stead submitted a bill for $6,000 for their brief and the work it had entailed. The board refused to pay. The Ottawa firm failed to obtain satisfaction after repeated demands. Mr. Lincoln then visited Springfield, where he obtained access to the records of the state auditor. After a week's research he went to Lockport. There he began comparing his data with the record at that place. At this the commissioners took alarm. Howard Snapp was hurriedly called home, and the result was that in a short time the entire amount demanded was paid over to the law firm.

"I don't know much about the value of the canal as a waterway," Mr. Lincoln said tonight, "but I do know that it's the handiest 'graft' the politicians have found in a long time."

Writes History of the Ditch.

Besides William Keough, who runs the canal for the political protégés, it transpires that another diligent person has been connected with the administration. His name is E. W. Willard, and he was the land agent. He did not last long, but while he did he worked. His most arduous task was the compilation of a 269 page history of the ditch. He concludes his work in this way:

"In the various histories of Illinois there has been little said of the Illinois and Michigan canal. The history of the canal is so interwoven with the early history of the state that in leaving it out of consideration the historians were leaving out much that is now of interest. The teachers in the public schools of Chicago and Joliet are interesting themselves in its early history for educational purposes."

Mr. Willard is right. Nothing is of greater interest while the $199,000 appropriation bill for the state waterway is before the legislature than to examine into the various species of graft which luxuriated in earlier days along its marshy banks.

Davidson and Stuve's history remarks that even before the opening of the canal in 1848 a "host of canal officials were drawing their large salaries with unerring fidelity." There were the trustees drawing $2,500 each and a secretary $2,000, while a dozen or more subordinates had compensations "exceeding those of our state officials by 100 per cent."

STUDENTS HISS DOWN A RIVAL.

Oratorical Contest at Atchison, Kas., Ends in a Riot—Police Clear the Hall.

Atchison, Kas., March 6.—The regular oratorical contest of the Kansas Intercollegiate association ended in a riot tonight. The trouble arose over the eligibility of Malcolm Garrard of Kansas university to compete as one of the orators. He attempted to speak, but was hissed down by the audience. The police were finally called in to expel the unruly Kansas university students from the hall.

When the Grand Climacteric Period of a Woman's Life Arrives

Paine's Celery Compound

Takes Her Safely Into After-Life Free From the Ailments and Dangers Common to Her Sex.

This change, which usually comes on between the age of forty and fifty, is to thousands of women a time of serious constitutional disturbances, the danger time is made known by irregularities, stomach derangements, headache, nervousness, pain in the back and hips, limbs and abdomen frequent-

MRS. NELLIE TAYLOR,
Of Solon, Ohio, Who Has Been Restored to Health By Paine's Celery Compound.

ly swell, piles do their annoying work, there is vertigo, palpitation of the heart and debility.

When any of these warning symptoms are experienced, the use of Paine's Celery Compound will do wonders for anxious and suffering women. Paine's Celery Compound used regularly for a few weeks will build up nerve force and physical strength, tone digestion, keep the kidneys and liver in working condition, will banish gloomy fears and give sweet sleep. It has saved thousands of women from terrible sufferings and death. Miss Annie Pasold, of De Witt, Iowa, tells how Paine's Celery Compound made her mother well and strong; she says:

"My mother was taken very sick by approaching change of life and was confined to her bed for seven weeks. We employed the best doctor, but his efforts were of little avail. She could not keep anything on her stomach, could not sleep and she wasted to a shadow. We procured a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound for her. Its use gave grand and wondrous results. She soon slept well at night, got stronger and her appetite returned. She is now well and strong and does her work with pleasure. She would not be without Paine's Celery Compound for any consideration."

MILLINERY.
MAISON NOUVELLE
308-310 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.
(2 Stores under Auditorium Hotel.)
We are the only firm in the west that make a specialty of Street and Practical Hats. Chicago agency for the genuine "Connell," and "Croft" Turbans. Illustrated Booklet mailed free. Spring, 1903.

FURS Reliable Quality and Style.
BEST ALASKA SEALS, RUSSIAN SABLES AND RICH FURS.
JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.,
127 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.
Catalogue Free.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs, Scalp Treatment
E. BURNHAM, 70 and 72 State-st.

BRIDGE WORKERS STRIKE ON TRUST

Abandon Work on Scores of Contracts of the American Company.

INVOLVES MANY CITIES.

Union Official Says Sympathy with Hoisting Engineers Caused Trouble.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 6.—[Special.]—A general strike of the bridge and structural iron workers against the American Bridge company, which was called this morning, is reported to have effectually tied up the construction work of this concern in every point in the United States and Canada. The general order includes all construction work, both on bridges and buildings, and involves thousands of men.

The action of the international union was brought about by a general feeling that the company was trying to disrupt the organization. The trouble has been threatening for some time, and was brought to a head, it is said, by the formation of the association of iron manufacturers in New York a few days ago.

When the order was received by Housesmiths and Bridgemen's union No. 3 of this city strikes were called on all operations where American Bridge company iron was being used, although many of the erecting contracts were in the hands of general contractors who purchased the iron from the American Bridge company.

Order Men Back to Work.

Frank Buchanan, general president of the international union, and another member of the executive board came to this city last night. As the result of a conference between representatives of the several contractors and the business agents of the local union the men were ordered back to work on operations in this city not being erected by the bridge company.

The bridge company is said to have large construction contracts at many points. In New York 1,500 men are idle, while Pittsburg, Albany, Buffalo, and St. Louis are said to be seriously affected. The union has taken steps to prevent if possible the subletting of construction contracts.

An officer of the union said: "In New York the company locked out the hoisting engineers' union. That action forced between 400 and 500 of our men to idleness. It was therefore thought that if the fight between us was to be forced by them it might as well come now. The New York union demands $4.50 per day after May 1, and that is below the scale demanded by the bricklayers' union."

Union Cannot Supply Men.

New York, March 6.—An official of the American Bridge company said today:

"This strike has been called without our receiving any prior notice of any trouble. So far as we know the strike is in sympathy with the hoisting engineers and reports from our foremen throughout the country show that everything is tied up everywhere in the country. We have always lived up to our agreements with the men in regard to the employment of union men, but the unions have failed to supply us with union men. The question for us to decide now is whether to employ nonunion men or stop work.

"The organization of the iron manufacturers does not contemplate any action against the interest of the men. It does not intend to cut wages or do anything unless driven to some action by the men themselves."

Affects 800 in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 6.—About 800 bridge and structural workers employed by the American Bridge company in the Pittsburg district will be made idle by the general strike order.

Although a general strike has been declared on the American Bridge company by the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' union no attempt will be made to tie up the work now going on in Chicago. The local branches of the union are working under agreements that run until April 1, and these the Chicago men are unwilling to break. They have submitted the strike proposition to a special committee for consideration.

VOTE ON COAL STRIKE TODAY.

Illinois Miners and Operators Will Meet for Last Time and Outcome Is Doubtful.

Springfield, Ill., March 6.—[Special.]—Whether there will be a strike of the mineworkers in this state on April 1, when the present scale expires, will be determined at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, when the miners and operators come together for the last time. The joint scale committee has been in secret session all day, but the deadlock over the scale in the northern Illinois and the Williamson county fields was unbroken when the committee adjourned this evening.

The miners will meet in convention at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, when they will decide whether to give up the fight and accept the 6 cents advance made by the Indianapolis convention for the whole state or to still further defy the operators and go out on April 1 to enforce their demands. Most of those interested take a dark view. Some, however, say that similar conditions have existed in former joint conventions until the last minute. The operators say the men cannot afford to strike on the grounds for which they are fighting, but no one is willing to predict the outcome.

A strike means the shutting down of an industry which is making Illinois the first state in coal production. According to the last report of the state bureau of labor statistics the output for the year ending on June 30, 1902, was 30,021,330 tons of an approximate value at the mine of $35,000,000, of which the mine workers who will be affected by the strike got between $15,000,000 and $17,000,000 in wages. There are 915 mines in the state, of which 332 are shippers, producing 96 per cent of the coal and employing about the same per cent of the men.

DISPLACE MEN WITH MACHINES.

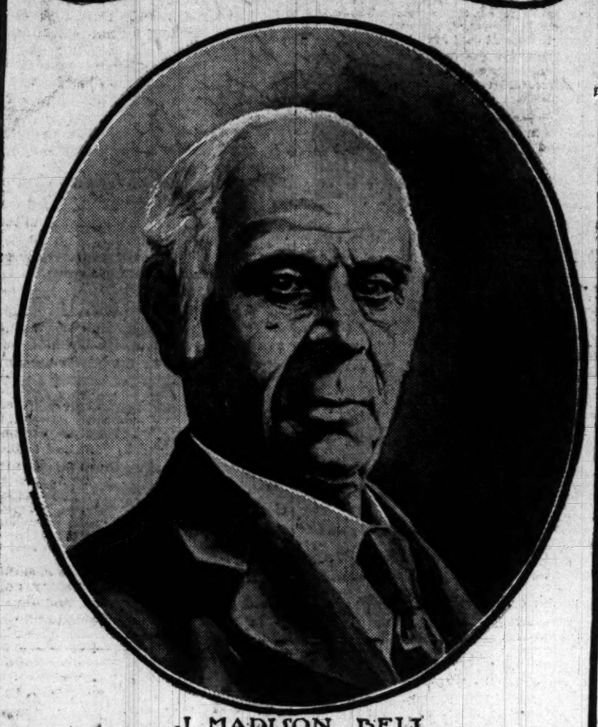
American Window Glass Company Will Close Its Works on March 14 for Wholesale Change.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 6.—One of the most sensational moves made by the American Window Glass company was inaugurated today when the executive committee of the corporation issued a formal notice to its workmen that after a lapse of seven days, and on March 14, all of the factories of the company will close for the season, irrespective of what other companies will do.

The moment that the factories are closed the company has arranged that a large force of men will be put to work to equip them with the new glass blowing machines. It is said that all of the factories of the company will be equipped with the new machines, which will dispense with the skilled laborer and remove from the glass factory the highest priced workmen in the country. It will give the company production at a cost of less than one-third of the cost under the hand labor.

This action of the American Window Glass company is said to be its answer to the independents who have refused to come to any agreement concerning a uniform closing of plants this spring. To make more emphatic the statements of the big corporation, it was said that a charter had been applied for under the laws of New York for the incorporation of the American Window Glass Machine company, which is to have a capital of $20,000,000, all of which is to be directed by officers of the glass company, and which will own all of the patents and manufacture all of the machines for making window glass that now exist.

NEGRO "SINGER OF THE MAUMEE" DEAD.



J. MADISON BELL.

J. Madison Bell, the negro poet, died at the home of his son, Andrew J. Bell, 353 Thirty-third street, on Thursday. The funeral will take place at the Institutional church tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Rt. Rev. B. W. Arnett preaching the sermon.

Mr. Bell was born at Gallipolis, O., April 3, 1826, and fled to Chatham, Canada, in 1854. He was a friend of John Brown, and delegate at large to the national convention that nominated Grant for president. Mr. Bell was known as "The Singer of the Maumee," he having lived at Toledo, O., for twenty-five years. He came to Chicago in October to visit his son.

His verses dealt with slavery and emancipation. The following selections are from his best known poems:

[From "Creation Light."]

O! Thou eternal source of light,
Ineffable and infinite,
Whom angels praise and saints adore,
Whose glory is, and was, before
The morning stars in songs sublime
Chanted the wondrous birth of time;
Whose glory is, was, and shall be
When time has filled his destiny.

And when the orbit lamps above,
Those burning children of thy love,
Shall fade from out the vaulted sky
And sun, and moon, and systems die,
Creation sink in rayless gloom,
And night, and chaos their reign resume,
Still, still, wilt thou all-changeless be,
God! Jehovah! Deity!

[From "Apostrophe to Time."]

O, fleeting Time! when art thou come?
And whither do thy footsteps tend?
Deep in the past where was they home,
And where thy future journey's end?

Thou art from vast eternity,
And unto boundless regions found;
But what and where's Infinity?
And what know we of space unbound?

The furrowed brow betokens age;
But who thy centuries can tell?
Was ancient seer or learned sage
In wisdom's lore e'er versed so well?

From childhood hast thou wandered thus,
Companionless and lone, through space,
With mystery o'er thy exodus,
And darkness 'round thy resting place?

LEADERS SAY: DON'T QUIT

WABASH EMPLOYES ADVISED TO REMAIN AT WORK.

General Committees of the Brotherhoods of Trainmen and Firemen Fear That Individual Strike Action Would Prejudice Their Cause in the Courts—Answer to the Injunction Issued by Judge Adams Is Nearly Finished.

St. Louis, Mo., March 6.—[Special.]—The growth of the sentiment in favor of individual strike action among the employés of the Wabash railroad has alarmed the leaders in the Brotherhood of Firemen and Brotherhood of Trainmen. They believe that such action would prejudice their cause in the federal courts, and they are hopeful of being able to persuade Judge Adams to dissolve his order.

For the purpose of preventing any strike action the union leaders issued the following proclamation tonight:

"To the Lodges and Members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, on the Wabash Railroad System:

"The general committees of the B. of L. F., and B. of R. T., for the above named system of railway, reconvened at St. Louis March 2, 1903. The vote on the proposition as to whether or not the members would sustain a strike unless a settlement of the pending grievances satisfactory to the committee and officers of the organization could be affected, was canvassed, and it was found that the required majority of each of the organizations had voted in favor of sustaining a strike under such circumstances.

"A letter was sent to President Ramsey communicating to him the fact that unless he receded from his former position on the grievances within a certain time, the members of the organizations would quit the service of the company. This letter was answered by Mr. Ramsey, and he requested a statement from the committees of the exact points of difference between himself and the men, so that if a strike occurred he might know the reason on which the action was based. About the time this statement was being delivered at his office the officers of the organizations and the members of the committee were served with a writ of injunction issued by the Hon. Judge E. G. Adams of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, which has been published in full.

Strike Would Be Unwise.

"It will be seen by this that to have sanctioned a strike under the circumstances might have been construed a violation of the order of the court. The order of the court, had a strike been declared, might also have been construed as prohibiting the prosecution of the same on the part of the organizations or any of their representatives. The writ of injunction was granted upon a bill of complaint filed by the Wabash railroad company, alleging an unlawful and malicious conspiracy on the part of the organizations and other allegations equally unfounded and untrue.

"We are taking the necessary legal steps to protect our rights, and we believe we can furnish the court ample facts and sufficient reasons for vacating the order. Until this has been done these organizations will respect the order of the court. We advise our officers and members, not only on the Wabash system but elsewhere, to do likewise. Fraternally,

"Joint protective board B. of L. F., by
Charles A. Lewton, chairman.
"General grievance committee B. of R. T., by J. R. Courtney, chairman.
"Approved, John J. Hannahan, grand master B. of L. F.
"W. G. Lee, first vice grand master, B. of R. T."

Answer Nearly Ready.

An all day conference was held in the Southern hotel by Grand Masters Hannahan and Morrissey of the firemen and trainmen, with their attorneys. Their answer to the injunction, with affidavits, will be filed in court tomorrow or on Monday. John H. Murphy, chief counsel of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, who reached here today from Denver, joined in the conference.

The proclamation of the unions was shown to President Ramsey and Col. W. H. Blodgett, counsel for the Wabash, and they both expressed the opinion that it will be pleasant news to most of the employés. Regarding the probabilities of a strike, President Ramsey said:

"In case the injunction is dissolved I think a strike will probably be ordered at once by the leaders. The Wabash employés will not go out until ordered to do so."

VICTIM OF SUDDEN DEATH HAD A CAREER IN CHICAGO.

Mrs. Nellie Fletcher, Who Expired in New York, Lived for Months in a North Clark Street Hotel.

The question, "Who was Nellie Fletcher and was she the victim of an unknown poisoner in New York?" was answered in Chicago last night so far as her identity is concerned.

While developments here throw no light on how the young woman met death in a New York boarding house early this week, they reveal that her home was in New Haven, Conn., and that she is supposed to have been married several years ago to a man with whom she did not live long, returning to the home of her mother in New Haven.

It also is revealed that Mrs. Fletcher, who was 26 years old, came to Chicago last June, and until Friday, Feb. 27, lived at the Empress hotel, North Clark and Maple streets. On the day of her departure she said she was going to New York to visit friends.

The information concerning Mrs. Fletcher comes largely from Alfred Manierre, 24 years old, 61 Bellevue place, who became acquainted with her while he was a student in Yale. When he was graduated last June Mrs. Fletcher accompanied him to Chicago, and at his suggestion secured rooms in the Empress hotel, where she remained till her departure for New York.

Mr. Manierre says he assisted the young woman in paying her expenses and also gave her money on a number of occasions to enable her to obtain medical treatment.

"She was in poor health and feared she had consumption," is Mr. Manierre's explanation of Mrs. Fletcher's frequent purchase of medicines at the drug store of B. M. Norton, 323 Rush street.

According to Mr. Manierre Mrs. Fletcher assisted in supporting herself by working when her health would permit.

Mrs. Fletcher's departure from Chicago was the direct result of her actions on Wednesday, Feb. 25, two days before she left for New York. On that day she visited the home of Mr. Manierre's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Manierre, 61 Bellevue place.

Just what happened at the interview is not known, but Mrs. Fletcher left the Manierre residence soon after, and then came a number of conferences between members of the Manierre family. Later Mrs. Fletcher was communicated with and an arrangement was made whereby she was to leave for New York, which she did.

Advices from New York are that the coroner and the police do not believe that Mrs. Fletcher was murdered, but, rather, that she came to her death from "cumulative poisoning," or, in other words, from the combined action of the various medicines which she had taken. It is also suggested that she died from heart disease. An autopsy is to be held to ascertain the exact cause of death.

Search also is being made for the unknown man who accompanied Mrs. Fletcher to the boarding house at 262 West Thirty-seventh street, New York, last Sunday, saying he and his wife had just arrived from Chicago.

This man is said to have handed Mrs. Fletcher a bottle of medicine, saying:

"Take it; I am a physician, you know."

Soon after he left the house, and on Thursday evening Mrs. Fletcher was found dead, apparently having died four days before.

On a table near the woman's body was a photograph of a young man apparently 24 or 25 years of age and across the back was written in a woman's hand: "My Dearest Alfred."

TWO ARE HELD WITHOUT BAIL.

Donnelly and Mohr Arraigned on Charge of Having Murdered George Howard.

John Donnelly, alias Lyons, and Joseph Mohr were formally charged with murder by Lieut. O'Connor at the Desplaines street station yesterday. A charge of robbery also was preferred against each of the defendants, and they were taken before Justice Doyle for preliminary examination, the hearing being continued until March 16. Both prisoners were held without bail.

Steps are being taken to have the body of George Howard exhumed for the purpose of establishing the fact that his death resulted from poison given him by Donnelly. Although Howard died in 1900 physicians say traces of chloral still could be detected.

Salvatore Bernardio, 141 Milton avenue, was arrested yesterday by Inspector Campbell on a charge of murder. He is accused of having shot and killed Giovanni Jentingentinos in a fight at Harvey, Ill., last month. He admitted the shooting, but said it was done in self-defense.

ELEVATOR BOY AS A FINANCIER.

Starts Promising "Get Rich Quick" Scheme, but Police Interfere.

REFUSE NEW CONTRACTS.

Shipbuilders Around New York Vote to Shut Up Shop Because of Labor Trouble.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE. New York, March 6.

Champion Get Rich Quick Man Arrested.

The promoter of a get rich quick concern, which leaves $20 per cent Miller far behind as far as promised returns go, was locked up tonight. He says he is Thomas Byrne and admits having run at least two concerns of the Miller stamp as "Clifford Danesbury" and the "Manhattan Banking, Brokerage and Loan company, Charles Hamilton, general manager." The police say he flooded the west with circulars and roped in patrons by the hundreds. Byrne, if that is his name, advertised he had one office at 2 Stuyvesant street and another at 741½ Sixth avenue. He has been living at 268 Bowery. The police went to the Bowery address tonight and seized a lot of circulars and books. Byrne advertised he would pay $1 a week indefinitely on every $5 sent him, $20 on every $100, and $40 on every $200.

"You can withdraw your money any time," the advertisement said. His circular for the "Manhattan Banking, Brokerage and Loan company" said:

"We operate successfully in the financial markets of the world. Poor people have an opportunity to become independent. Every $5 pays you $1 a week from the day we receive it. Use your money and become independent."

He describes himself as a "speculation scientist."

"My scheme is all right," he said. "I thought it out some time ago. It is a discretionary pool to beat the races, don't you know. I'm 27 years old, and up to a few months ago I was only an elevator boy in a hotel here, but I had the thing down all right, just the same. The only trouble is I haven't got enough capital to carry out my plans yet."

The fifth afternoon sale of the Ada Rehan collection of art curios brought $8,178, making the sum total to date $32,215. An agent of the Chicago museum of art was the successful bidder for a bust of Ada Rehan as Katherine, the work of J. F. Hartley. He paid $425 for the bust, which cost Mr. Daly $1,600.

Shipyards Refuse Work Because of Threatened Strike.

The strike ordered by the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Steamship Builders in the yards of Townsend & Downey of Shooter Island was considered today at a special meeting of the executive committee of the New York Metal Trades association. The association consists of forty-three employers, all of whom manufacture boilers or build iron ships, and takes in practically all the large shipyards in this vicinity. On account of the attempts of the brotherhood to extend the strike to other trades and bring about a general sympathetic strike at all shipyards it was decided unanimously to send out the following notification to all members:

"Owing to the exorbitant demands and the threatened strike of union shipbuilders and boilermakers in New York and vicinity, employers who do a large repair and refitting business on vessels visiting this port are declining new contracts and are obliged to advise their customers to have all repair work done abroad."

The telephone bell at the headquarters of the Brooklyn bridge police rang at midnight. The sergeant heard a faint cry, "Help—doctor—I'm dying."

He knew the voice. It was that of Patrolman Sullivan, on duty at the center span of the bridge. Two patrolmen rushed to aid Sullivan and found him lying dead under the telephone box by the Brooklyn arch.

Hard Blow to Gambling Investigation.

The refusal of Jesse Lewisohn, the banker, to answer questions at District Attorney Jerome's star chamber proceedings against Richard A. Canfield and his manager, David W. Bucklin, on the ground that it would tend to incriminate and degrade him, has been upheld by the Appellate division of the Supreme court, which tribunal handed down a decision today reversing the order of Supreme Court Justice Scott, who declined to discharge Mr. Lewisohn on habeas corpus proceedings growing out of his refusal. District Attorney Jerome, to whom the decision is a heavy blow, announced he would take the matter to the Court of Appeals. Should the present decision go uncontested or be upheld by the higher tribunal it would furnish a valid ground of refusal to testify on the part of Reginald C. Vanderbilt and a host of other witnesses of prominence, whose attitude has been one of uncompromising reluctance to becoming witnesses in the proceedings against the gamblers.

The directors of the Winifred Masterson Burke Relief corporation, formed by John M. Burke, who last July set aside property to the value of $4,000,000 to be held in trust for the relief of worthy persons who are willing but temporarily unable to support themselves, held a meeting today at Mr. Burke's office and elected Lyman J. Gage vice president to succeed the late Abram S. Hewitt.

Sankey Making Satisfactory Progress.

Allen Sankey, son of Ira D. Sankey, the singing evangelist, who is ill at his home at 148 South Oxford street, Brooklyn, said today in reference to his father's condition: "The report that father is totally blind, or is going to be, is an exaggeration. It is true he has been having trouble with his eyes for some time and has been operated upon, but he is getting along well and we trust his sight will be little, if, any, impaired. Worry about his eyes and overwork have affected his general health also, but rest will set that right. The first physician who attended him did not understand the nature of the trouble and we called an oculist, under whose treatment he now is."

The former home of the Knickerbocker Athletic club at the southeast corner of Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street has been sold for $550,000. It is understood the new owners will convert it into an apartment house or hotel.

Wants Receiver for Amusement Company.

The troubles of the Pan-American Amusement company have now reached the courts, and Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman today granted an order directing the officers of the company to show cause on Monday why a receiver should not be appointed. Herman Oppenheimer, who is a shareholder in the company, is applicant for a receiver, and attributes all the trouble to Joseph V. Jordan, treasurer of the Pan-American company, which owns several shows, including "The Wild Rose," "Sally in Our Alley," and "The Jewel of Asia." George W. Lederer is its president, and the capital stock amounts to $100,000.

Mr. Oppenheimer alleges that Jordan, who also is said to be treasurer of the Elberon Hotel and Cottage company, deposited the Pan-American's funds without authority with the Monmouth Trust and Safe Deposit company at Asbury Park, which recently went into the hands of a receiver. Jordan also is accused of having mismanaged the company's assets, having quarreled with the members of different companies and having created scenes of disturbance on the stage.

Men Strike Because Beer Is Cut Off.

It is said there is $4,500 due the members of the companies.

According to W. T. Janson, president of the International Brotherhood league, Mrs. Katherine Tingley has leased the estate of the late Gen. Sanchez, governor of Santiago province, for the Cuban Raja Yoga school and will establish the school there at once. Gen. Wood formerly lived there.

Recruit at Fort Totten Proves to Be a Woman.

Soldiers at Fort Totten at Willets Point neglected to haze a recruit on Monday and the next morning were astonished to learn that the newcomer for whom they had shown such unwonted consideration was a girl. Maj. Arthur Murray, the post commandant, admitted today the general facts, but refused to tell the girl's name. On Monday apparently a young man, well dressed in a neat fitting suit of black, applied for enlistment. The applicant was a smooth faced youngster with light curling hair, worn a bit long. The post surgeon had other things to look after, so the physical examination of the would-be soldier was postponed and turned over to the sergeant and he assigned the applicant to a temporary bunk in the barracks. Maj. Murray avers that the next morning a physician of Yonkers called at the fort and after inquiries took the would-be soldier away, explaining that the recruit was not a young man, but his daughter.

The high rate now prevailing for time money, ranging from 5¼ to 6 per cent, has attracted considerable German capital to this market. Several large loans were made today, one firm with prominent Berlin connections placing about $1,500,000 at an average of 5½ per cent.

Men Strike Because Beer Is Cut Off.

About 250 employés of Tiffany's glass and decorating company are on strike because their daily supply of beer has been cut off by the firm. The men say the water is unfit to drink and that three days ago the company ordered that no more beer be allowed in the place. One of the foremen said that all day long there was a procession of beer cans to and from the saloons. The firm, he said, did not object to the men having beer at luncheon, but it was not thought that a man who drank beer during working hours could do his best work.

Writes to the Stork for a Baby.

John T. McDonough, former secretary of state of New York, left this city today by the Southern Pacific railroad, via San Francisco, for Manila to fill his new position as judge of the Supreme court of the Philippines. His wife and children accompany him.

A postal card was received at Central park today addressed "To the Stork, Central Park Menagerie, New York." It was mailed in Brooklyn, and written in German. "Any one here by the name of Stork?" asked the letter carrier of the clerk who receives the mail. "Must be a new appointment. There is no one by that name on this floor," said the clerk. The card finally was taken to Commissioner Willcox's secretary, who translated the message as follows:

"Kind Mr. Stork—Please bring me a little baby boy, and bring him tonight, so we will find him in the morning. Please let him have blue eyes and yellow hair. A. W. H."

The writing seemed to indicate the sender is grown.

Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, for many years president of Johns Hopkins university, has been elected president of the American Bible society.

BARKER VICTOR IN EVANSTON.

Carries All but One Ward in Race for Republican Nomination for the Mayoralty.

Having the support of a majority of the student vote in the Seventh ward, the university district, and having four wards practically conceded, Ald. John T. Barker of Evanston defeated Ald. Frank W. Gerould at the republican mayoralty primaries yesterday. Gerould carried only the First ward. In the convention this afternoon Barker will have fifty delegates and Gerould thirteen.

Mrs. Elmer Washburn Dead.

Phoenix, Ariz., March 6.—Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Washburn of Chicago died here today of asthma and a complication of other diseases. She was the wife of Elmer Washburn, a civil engineer, and once a candidate for mayor of Chicago. Mr. Washburn arrived a few hours before his wife died.

Our First Exhibit of
ROOKWOOD POTTERY
comprising several hundred pieces of the best creations of this celebrated pottery will open Monday March 9th, 1903 in the *Rookwood Room* Third Floor, Annex

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

CONFER TODAY ON CANAL SUIT.

Attorney General Hamlin, Sanitary Trustees, and State Health Officials Will Meet Here.

Attorney General Hamlin, trustees of the sanitary district, and officials of the state board of health will hold a conference at the Grand Pacific hotel today to perfect plans for the defense in the suit brought by St. Louis against the sanitary district, in which pollution of the Mississippi river water is charged. The state board of health is in possession of much valuable information that will be given to the attorney general for use in the defense he is to make.

DEATHS.

[For other death notices see page 9.]

ARNOLD—Theodore, entered into rest March 6, aged 57 years, beloved husband of Sophia Arnold. Funeral from late residence, 1920 Surf-st., Sunday, March 8, at 2 p. m., to Graceland.

BOYD—Jane, March 6, sister of the late Capt. Thomas S. Boyd, at her home, 117 W. Taylor-st. Notice of funeral later.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. T. G. McELLIGOTT WILL LECTURE BEfore the Henry George association tomorrow at 3 p. m. at Handel Hall, 40 E. Randolph-st., his subject being "The Initiative and Referendum."

AFTER THIS DATE I, WM. FERNGOLD, WILL not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Fannie Ferngold.

AUDITORIUM.
THEODORE THOMAS CONDUCTOR CHICAGO ORCHESTRA 12th Season
BEETHOVEN PROGRAM
INCLUDING
NINTH SYMPHONY
With the assistance of the Apollo Musical Club.
SOLOISTS:
MISS JENNIE OSBORN, Soprano.
MISS MABELLE CRAWFORD, Contralto.
MR. GLENN HALL, Tenor.
MR. DAVID L. CANMANN, Basso.
TONIGHT AT 8:15.

McVICKER'S Jacob Litt, Lessee & Mgr.
The Safest Theater in the World—30 Exits.
KYRLE BELLEW
As GASTON DE MARSAC in
A GENTLEMAN of FRANCE
BEGINNING TOMORROW NIGHT.
JAMES O'NEILL
In the Great Hall Caine Play,
THE MANXMAN
SEATS NOW SELLING.

ILLINOIS Today at 2. Tonight, 8:15.
FRANCIS WILSON
COMPANY OF ONE HUNDRED
IN THE
TOREADOR
EASILY LEADING EVERY AMUSEMENT IN CHICAGO.

POWERS'—LAST TIMES.
TODAY at 2:15. TONIGHT at 8:15.
JOHN DREW
The Mummy and the Humming Bird.
Next Week—Seat and Box Sale Now Open.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
In IMPRUDENCE.

DEARBORN
LAST TIMES—THE COMEDY HIT
At the White Horse Tavern
MATINEE TODAY.
Next Week—Pinero's "Sweet Lavender."

LA SALLE THEATER. Phone Main 1779.
Madison-st., bet. Clark and La Salle.
Every Night. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat., Sun.
THE FUNNIEST SHOW IN CHICAGO.
PLAYING TO CROWDED HOUSES.
Grasp the Opportunity and Don't Miss It.

STUDEBAKER TONIGHT. Regular Matinee TODAY.
6TH BIG WEEK. SECOND GAY EDITION
HENRY W. SAVAGE'S Presentation of
GEO. ADE'S NEWEST MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS.
PEGGY FROM PARIS
MUSIC BY WILLIAM LORAINE.
BRIGHT, TUNEFUL, WITTY.
TODAY at ELEVEN For the Children
"The Indians as I Know Them"
(Illustrated) for the First Time.
THOMPSON SETON
Seats 25c, 50c, 75c.
F. Wight Neumann, Mgr.
TOMORROW, SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 3:30 EVENING AT 8:15
Two Song Recitals by the Eminent Bohemian Baritone.
OUMIROFF
New York's Greatest Musical and Social Success.
Seats 50, 75 & $1. F. Wight Neumann, Mgr.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Evenings at 8.15. Last matinee today.
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS
IN THE EMERALD ISLE
EXTRA PERFORMANCE SUNDAY EVENING.
Monday Ev'g. Seats Now on Sale—HENRIETTA
CROSMAN
in THE SWORD OF THE KING.
Next Sunday { George Hamlin's 30th Concert at 3:30 P. M. } Hamlin, tenor; Steindel, cellist; Kramer, violinist; Borroff, basso.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
McIntyre and Heath. Long & Cotton. Galetti's Monkeys. Phyllis Allen. Raimund & Vack. Mr. & Mrs. W. Reed. The Prince Sisters. The Kinodrome.
Nat Wills. 3—Melani Trio—3. Mignonette Kokin. Rawson & June. George Austin. O'Reilley & Manning. Jumping Johnnie. Butts & Bailey.
PRICES—10, 20 AND 30 CENTS.

HAYMARKET
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Cressy & Dayne. Terry, Elmer & Co. Tim Cronin. The Livingstons—3. De Vaney & Allen. Ernest Forrest. Monarch Quartette. The Kinodrome.
C. H. Unthan. Wood & Bates. Dunfee & Kearney. Murphy & Slater. Posturing Pascaly. Nessen & Irwin. Hettie Kenton. Cameron Sisters.
PRICES—5, 10, 20 AND 25 CENTS.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
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SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1903.

Commercial Courtesies.

Whether or not the ethics of business has improved, it is certain that the manners of business are much more polished than they used to be. The disobliging dealer is now seldom encountered, and it is commonly understood in commercial circles that politeness pays. One even encounters something better than mere politeness; one meets with the kind of courtesy that is supposed to be found only in drawing rooms, but which in reality may go with the selling of dry goods as well as the dispensing of afternoon tea. To press a customer too much is considered as rude as the forcing of unwished dishes upon dinner guests, and to decline to accept returned goods is as bad as to refuse to take back words carelessly spoken. Dealers who practice these high courtesies have an enviable reputation among shoppers, for it is universally acknowledged that in shopping an accommodating salesman or saleswoman is "half the battle." Of course commercial generosity of this order is bound to be imposed upon, and if salespeople were but possessed of the literary gift there would be some interesting confessions from behind the counter. Yet, on the whole, this spirit of accommodation and courtesy not only pays but it greatly assists the development of that rare and fine old art, the art of living.

CHILD LABOR IN GLASS WORKS.

Conditions are much worse in the Pennsylvania silk mills than they are in the Alton and East St. Louis glass works. In the silk mills little girls are kept at work all night keeping pace with the swift movements of machinery. The boys in the glass works are subjected to no such strain. It is said much of their work consists of carrying bottles from one place to another and opening and shutting molds. Out of many thus employed a limited number become apprentices and finally learn a good trade. Although the Illinois boys do not have so hard a life as the Pennsylvania girls they should be freed from night work, which is bad for them in many ways, and be permitted to lead normal lives and go to school.

One of the principles of the American Federation of Labor is "an eight hour day and no child labor," and yet union glassblowers argue before the committee on labor of the Illinois house of representatives in defense of long night hours for children. One of them went so far as to say that boys intending to be glassblowers did not need an education. It is seldom that a workingman says he has so low an opinion of education.

The glassblowers favor child labor because it is cheap labor. The committee was told that child labor laws are not enforced in New York, Ohio, and other states, and that their enforcement in Illinois will hurt the glass industry. The glassblowers are benefited as much as the employers by cheap labor, and for that selfish reason they are opposed to the enforcement of the law. For once employers and organized employés are agreed.

The bill to amend the child labor laws now before the legislature forbids the employment of children under 16 before 7 in the morning or after 7 at night, and makes eight hours the maximum day's work of children under that age. That will mean a change of the conditions of employment in the glass works, but the assertion that it will shut them up may safely be disregarded. Under no circumstances should a large number of boys be injured physically and mentally for the benefit of Illinoisans engaged in one of the most highly protected of American industries. It is desirable that there should be glass works in Illinois, but there is such a thing as paying too high a price for them.

THE POLICY SWINDLERS.

Policy gambling is so one sided an affair that it hardly can be called a game of chance. The player wins only when the policyman permits him to do so, and that is seldom. Occasionally a man is allowed to win, but that is only to encourage others. The player has no chance, and yet human ignorance and credulity are so unlimited that the earnings of the policy operators in Chicago are something like a million dollars a year.

The chief of police admits that there are many policy shops in the city. He knows their whereabouts and has raided some of them, but has convicted nobody. He ascribes his failure to a defective law. He says that when he arrests men they are discharged on technicalities or their cases are continued, transferred, and finally lost sight of. There are indictments pending against some policymen, but they have not reached a hearing.

"Technicalities" often interfere with police work. A detective had what he considered a good case against a bookmaker. He had placed bets with him on New Orleans and San Francisco races. The bookmaker was arrested and his betting sheets were seized. The detective identified his bets. He was asked if he could swear from his own personal knowledge that the San Francisco and New Orleans races he had bet on actually had been run. He could not. He had not understood it was necessary that he should go to the racetracks to see the races run, and it had not occurred to the city prosecutor to import a witness who had personal knowledge. The justice let the bookmaker go, and the chief of police asks, "What's the use?" It does seem to be a pertinent question.

It may be advisable for the chief of police to talk the matter over with the state's attorney. Mr. Deneen can tell him what evidence is needed under existing laws to hold an offender. It must be admitted that sometimes the police do not get all the evidence that is required and hence their work goes for naught. If the laws are so full of loopholes that the conviction of a policy swindler—he is nothing but a swindler—is practically impossible, the state's attorney will be quite willing to draft the necessary bill, and the general assembly may be depended on to pass it. Then the chief of police will no longer be able to complain of a defective law.

SENATORIAL LESE MAJESTY.

It is permissible for one senator to criticise another. Sometimes the criticism is rasping and goes beyond the bounds of parliamentary decorum. It is not permissible for a representative to criticise a senator, no matter what he may have done. The moment a representative takes such a liberty all the senators fall upon him unanimously, even though they may have at heart a poor opinion of the colleague whose actions are condemned. No matter what he may have done he is a senator, and none but senators can be allowed to be the judges of the propriety of his conduct.

Probably few senators approved of Senator Tillman's method of forcing through the claim of his state, but when Mr. Cannon talked out plainly about the matter he ran against the esprit de corps of the senate. One senator says his remarks were "unfortunate, improper, and a breach of the comity between the two houses." If it were not that Mr. Cannon is to be speaker and a person to be reckoned with, the senators would have had no mercy on the man who had dared to censure one of their number and to speak scornfully of their sacred rules, which are said to have existed for a hundred years. If the house of representatives had today the rules it had a century ago legislation would come to an end.

Senators are not always mindful of the comity which should exist between the two houses. When the conference committee report on the public buildings bill was before the senate Senator Warren accused "the members from another place" of having repudiated promises and trodden them under foot. He said that whenever he should hear anybody speak of bad faith or bunko, "my mind will involuntarily turn back to this period and the actions of those 'from another place' in regard to this measure." "Another place" is the polite way of mentioning the other house. Some of the items in the bill displeased the senator from Wyoming, and he asked "where are the time honored watch dogs of the treasury? Where are our Uncle Joseph and all the rest of the old guard with their powerful mailed hands which have so firmly seized and throttled extravagance heretofore? Where are they? Echo answers, Where?" Mr. Cannon did not take offense at this freedom of speech, but if a representative were to speak so familiarly and unbecomingly of a senator as to call him "uncle," senators would tremble with indignation.

It is fortunate that the lese majesty laws which punish irreverent men who make scoffing remarks about the German emperor do not exist in this country to protect the dignity and majesty of the senate. If they did men who have offended as Mr. Cannon has would soon find themselves on their knees at the bar of the senate pleading for mercy.

WHY THE WATER IS IMPURE.

Mr. D. F. Crilly, president of the South park board, now in Florida, where, presumably, he is breathing pure air, drinking pure water, and rejoicing at his immunity from mud, soot, smoke, and garbage, naturally has been reflecting upon the different conditions here, and his reflections have moved him to embody them in a communication which is as true as it is concise and to the point.

Commissioner Crilly, in his Ormond paradise, notes the daily report from Chicago of city water that is not fit for use. He explains why the water from the Fourteenth street crib especially is unfit for drinking. All last year, as is well known, and for two years previously, the drainage canal contractors dumped the filthy stuff taken from the river at Bridgeport into the lake a short distance from shore, because the commissioners would not pay the contractors an exorbitant extra price to dump it in Grant park. The drainage board has let another contract to dredge 237,000 yards out of the river this year. Naturally enough, Mr. Crilly infers that, as the commissioners will not pay the exorbitant price demanded by the contractors, the latter will dump all the dredgings from the river, which has so long been Chicago's main sewer, into the lake, thus keeping the water unfit for use another year.

From the time when this dumping into the lake began until the close of last season, the press of the city condemned the practice. The property holders, especially from Fourteenth street to Hyde park, protested against it. The board of health pointed out the danger over and over again. But nothing was done that could stop it. The "pull" of the contractors was stronger than all other influences combined, and the city has suffered and apparently must suffer another year from this source of ill health, as it is suffering from various other ills, which are driving some away from it and making life a physical and moral burden to those who cannot get away. Well may Mr. Crilly ask, "What is the use of spending hundreds of thousands of dollars on intercepting sewers if we allow the sewage to be taken back and intermingled with our water supply?" A good many others in their despair at ever getting pure water, pure air, or pure anything else in this city are asking the same question. With an ample supply of the best water in the world at our door, why should we not have water that is fit for use? Why should a few contractors year after year be allowed to poison that water?

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

A Wisconsin state senator suggests that a conference of representative men from the several states be called to consider the negro problem. The senator believes that such a body could discuss the question apart from the passions of a political campaign, and, "in the spirit of Christian sympathy and true patriotism, consideration be given to the highest welfare of all concerned." He suggests that the conference be held at Atlanta July 4 next.

If the governor of Wisconsin shall invite the governors of southern states to send delegates to such a gathering they may be unwilling to accept the invitation. The expressed opinion of southerners is that they and they alone understand the negro question, and will settle it speedily if they are only let alone. They resent the insinuation that northern men may be able to give them advice in the premises, and if a northerner temporarily sojourning in the south ventures to give any he finds himself unpopular at once.

Conferences where men who hold widely differing opinions meet to discuss "burning questions," religious or economic, usually are as fruitless as was the peace convention which immediately preceded the civil war. Unless the conferees are men with saintlike tempers there is likely to be a row. Northern and southern men can discuss the negro question more philosophically than they could prior to 1861, but there might be hard words spoken if representatives of the two sections were to meet now to discuss the question in all its bearings.

Nevertheless the debates of a body of men who have given thought and study to the subject will be interesting and instructive, even if they do not accomplish much. If the Wisconsin legislature authorizes the governor of the state to invite the chief magistrates of other states to send representatives to the Atlanta meeting it is to be hoped they will do so. Without their concurrence there can be no conference.

LARGE FAMILIES AND THE LAW.

The concern of President Roosevelt, President Eliot, and Dr. Shrady lest the race may be committing slow suicide in the United States seems to have struck home with considerable force in the case of Mr. Blumie, who has introduced in the Pennsylvania legislature a bill which proposes to encourage large families by offering not only gold medals but cash to the mothers of such families—women who have been legally divorced or who have separated from their husbands being excepted. It should be stated in this connection that Mr. Blumie is the fond and proud parent of eleven, and thus is five and a half times more enthusiastic in his admiration of the president's attitude than the average person who has only two olive branches.

It is not likely that Mr. Blumie's bill will pass. It is a sort of reflection upon the majority of the members, but, more important than this, it would be of no practical value if it did pass. It provides that a mother of six shall have a $10 medal and $10 in cash, with slightly increasing rates up to the mother of fifteen children, who will have $50 in cash and a $50 medal. But why does Mr. Blumie fix any limit? Only the other day a woman in Lancaster, Pa., was reported as having twenty-three. This industrious mother would be discriminated against. Mr. Blumie has been a poor observer if he has not noticed that from time immemorial this matter of large families is one no law has been able to influence. Legislation has failed to diminish families or to increase families. Nature is supreme in this business, and no human laws have ever yet been effective in changing her processes. Some have large families, some have small, and some who wish families fail to get them. So it goes, and so it always will go. It is a matter that is subject to no law but the higher and, in this case, most uncertain law of nature. The experience of France in dealing with a stationary population ought to be sufficient proof of the impotence of human law.

So far as Mr. Blumie himself is concerned it is not remarkable that, being the father of eleven, he should desire that others should go and do likewise. It is curious, however, that in his bill there is no provision for the mother of eleven, only for the mothers of nine, ten, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen. Was this because of Mr. Blumie's modesty, or has he reason to believe he will soon exceed the eleven mark?

HIGH over the waste of waters in the suburbs the signboards bearing the legend, "These Eligible Lots for Sale," still proudly stand.

THIS is the time of year when the soil gets the worst of it by remaining in its place.

HARRY GARFIELD is the esteemed Cleveland Leader's candidate for mayor, to beat Tom Johnson. The Garfields have a record as winners.

BY a masterly movement Uncle Joe Cannon succeeded in getting the center of the stage just as the curtain rose on the Fifty-eighth congress.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT takes occasion to remind the senate of a certain Plain Duty of which he thinks he has spoken once or twice before.

WOULDN'T 5 per cent of the income from the Illinois and Michigan "canal" be enough to appropriate in this emergency?

WE hope Uncle Mark Hanna is satisfied with the result of the gentlemen's agreement in Delaware.

IF the canal commissioners want a plebiscite on the question of keeping in existence the foul smelling and useless old ditch known as the Illinois and Michigan canal, they ought to be accommodated.

BEFORE building any island in the lake as a location for the Field museum the proper steps should be taken to ascertain how far eastward Montgomery Ward's jurisdiction extends.

WELL, February left a record bad enough for March to weep over.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Provocation Enough.

"The trouble with your telephone," announced the expert, after a brief examination, "is that one of the wires is broken."

"I had apprehended," observed the scholarly person, "that the difficulty possibly arose from the circumstance that two or more individuals were endeavoring to communicate with one another simultaneously, thereby—"

"I don't wonder the wire broke," interrupted the other.

Inartistic.

Girl With the Fur Jacket—"You don't read history? Why not?"

Girl With the Storm Collar—"O, history always has such an unhappy ending!"

Irrelevant.

Traveling Man (looking through well thumbed pamphlet)—"So this is the play the fellows at your boarding house are going to give, is it? It's not long enough for a whole evening. Haven't you a curtain raiser?"

Sleeping Car Porter—"Well, o' co'se, I always got a cuttin' razah, sah. Wot dat got to do wid it?"

Just as Good.

Elderly Customer—"Have you any preparation that will eradicate wrinkles?"

Conscientious Druggist—"No, ma'am, but we have a preparation that will fill them up."

Coming to Him.

Her runaway son had come home, repentant and hungry.

"Is this the best you can do, mother?" he said, looking ruefully at the dish of cracked wheat she had placed before him.

"That's good enough, William," she replied, "for a young man that's done nothing for the last four years but sow wild oats."

Necessary Preliminary.

"I am sure," said the friend who was trying to console her, "that when your husband takes his sober second thought—"

"He hasn't had his second sober thought yet!" despairingly exclaimed Mrs. Jagway.

Really a Testimonial.

Foreigner—"Your congress, I observe, adjourned without passing any law for the protection of your presidents."

Native—"It wasn't thought to be necessary in the case of the present occupant of the White house."

C. W. T.

Returned the Kiss.

"When I got to town today my old girl met me on the street and ran right up and kissed me."

"O, I see—and you kissed her back."

"No; I kissed her sister. She's prettier."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Copyright: 1903: By the Marquise de Fontenoy.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL is sorely embarrassed with regard to his ministers, and a cabinet crisis is regarded as imminent at Rome. This is due not so much on political grounds as to their condition of health, which is such that at the last court ball given at the quirinal every one of them, with the solitary exception of Gen. Ottolenghi, the Jewish born minister of war, was absent in consequence of illness.

If the expected cabinet crisis ensues it will, so far as I know, be the first occasion of a cabinet crisis being brought about by the simultaneous illness of nearly every one of its members.

Sig. Prinetti, the capable minister of foreign affairs, and the principal supporter of the minister of the interior, Giolitti, was stricken with paralysis, as I described the other day in these columns, while he was in conference with the king, and his condition remains such as to render it imperative to retire from public life for a considerable time to come.

Sig. di Broglio, the minister of the treasury, likewise is on the sick list, while Sig. Balenzano has been suffering for some weeks past from a complication of influenza and gout.

Sig. Carcano, the minister of finance; Sig. Giolitti, and the premier, Zanardelli, also are ill and unable to fulfill the duties of their offices, the prime minister's condition being exceptionally serious by reason of his advanced years.

From this it will be seen that the days of the present cabinet are numbered, which will be a relief to the king, at any rate in one respect—namely: with regard to the divorce bill. Premier Zanardelli and his colleagues are committed to the latter, not so much by present inclinations as by past promises which they are called upon to redeem. Indeed, they have tackled the matter in a half-hearted way, well aware that the court, in spite of the reigning house being denounced by the vatican as usurpers, and the object of excommunication and of all the other fulminations of the church, is nevertheless so strongly imbued with Catholicism that it frowns upon the divorce bill on religious grounds.

The queen mother is bitterly opposed to it, as are also the duke and duchess of Aosta, who are the next heirs to the throne; the duke and duchess of Genoa, and, in fact, all of the other members of the house of Savoy; and although Queen Helen's Roman Catholicism is regarded with a good deal of skepticism, yet it would be a mistake to infer from this that she is any less prejudiced against the divorce bill than her mother-in-law, Queen Marguerite.

For the Russo-Greek Orthodox church, in which she was reared, and to which she remained still at heart devoted, is even still more in favor of the indissolubility of the marriage ties than the Roman Catholic church.

In one word, the divorce bill will be relegated to oblivion for a number of years to come in the event of the downfall of the cabinet, and fond though the king is of Zanardelli and of his colleagues, whom he has learned to trust and appreciate, he nevertheless will be glad to receive their resignations, since it relieves him of giving his royal sanction to a measure which is opposed to the sentiments of the Italian people at large.

The curious feature about this divorce business is that, although divorce laws have been sanctioned by all the other Catholic sovereigns of Europe, even by the "most Catholic" king of Spain, and by "his apostolic majesty," Emperor Francis Joseph, yet it is opposed from religious motives and from a sentiment of deference to the Roman church by that dynasty which the church holds up to the execration and the obloquy of Roman Catholics throughout the world.

Two German princes of the blood are reported to be so gravely ill as to render their condition hopeless, the more so as by reason of their advanced age their recovery would under any circumstances be handicapped severely. The one is Prince Charles of Baden, the only surviving brother of the grand duke of Baden.

Beyond throwing the court of Carlsruhe into mourning his demise will make no difference in the line of succession. For he has been married for more than thirty years past to Baroness Beust, who was, on the occasion of her morganatic union with him, created Countess Rhena in her own right, the only son of this marriage being known as Count Rhena.

The countess was a niece of that Saxon statesman who after being premier of the kingdom of Saxony became chancellor of the Austro-Hungarian empire, and subsequently Austrian ambassador, first in London, then in Paris.

The other royal prince, who is dying, is old Duke Nicholas of Würtemberg, who stands next in the line of succession to the throne, and who has spent the greater portion of his life in the military service of Austria. He is at the present moment the only living scion of royalty who has been wounded in action, and not merely once but several times. Indeed, he is in every sense of the word a battle scarred veteran, having taken part in the wars of 1859, 1864, 1866, and also in the Herzegovina-Bosnia campaign. He is a childless widower, having lost his wife some ten years ago, while the projects to induce him to contract another matrimonial alliance in the hope of furnishing an heir to the throne, and thus retaining the throne in the possession of the Lutheran branch of the royal house, failed.

The king of Würtemberg, who is a Protestant, has no son, and at his death the crown will pass to his remote cousin, Duke Philip, an elderly prince, married to an Austrian archduchess, and whose son, Duke Albert, likewise married into the house of Hapsburg, being now a widower with a number of little children.

The vast majority of the people of Würtemberg are Lutherans, and they do not relish the notion of being ruled by a Roman Catholic sovereign like their neighbors, the Saxons.

In the kingdom of Saxony most of the population are Protestants, while the reigning house is Catholic, and whereas the late King Albert never protruded his faith upon his people or did anything to call their attention to the differences of their religious belief, the new King George seems to be imbued with religious ideas of a less broad minded and tolerant description, and to have already become exceedingly unpopular among his subjects by the impression which he has given them that his religious notions are of the most bigoted and intolerant order.

There has been no necessity of a formal resolution in the English house of commons for the expulsion of Col. Lynch, now undergoing penal servitude for the crime of high treason. It may be remembered that he was duly elected member for Galway at the last general election, although he never took his seat. The law of 1870 provides that a person convicted of treason or felony and sentenced "shall become and shall continue thenceforth incapable of being elected or sitting or voting as a member of either house of parliament until he serves his sentence or receives a pardon."

A writ for a new election in Galway will therefore be moved for and issued without delay, and it will be curious to see who it is that the people of Galway will elect in the place of Lynch. In an analogous case in Italy the constituency of Ravenna kept on electing the life convict Cipriani over and over again at least six times in succession by way of expressing its disapproval of the conduct of the government in keeping him in prison.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Lord Kitchener enjoys dancing, yet he knows nothing whatever about it.

Emperor William will have a grouse moor in the royal domain about Königsburg.

Mr. Kruger now has good health and goes out for a drive every day about Mentone.

Richard Croker, so competent critics say, has got together a useful stud in England.

Herbert Spencer has for years turned out an average of 330 words of revised manuscript a day.

Senator Morgan says he has been training seventy-nine years for his fight against the canal treaty.

Eugene Sandow claims £2,000 damages for libel from a New Zealand paper, which alleged cruelty in his contest with a lion at San Francisco.

It is reported that the quarrel between the sultan of Turkey and the khedive of Egypt over the former's refusal to change the route of the "hole carpet" pilgrimage has been settled.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

WHEN Herr Thomas offers a heavy "classical" program, such as this week's, more people go to hear it than attend the so-called "popular" concerts. That seems a sufficient answer to a great deal of Philistine gabble.

NATURALLY the filibustering campaign of the democrats was a failure. Democracy and failure are twins.

ALAS!

If Mary really had a lamb,
As said in child book lore,
It could not be forever thus—
It is a lamb no more.

Long since has it been mutton chops,
And by-products galore,
And Mary—she is yelling "Cosh"
In a department store.

THE appearance of muffs on such a day as yesterday conclusively proves that the muff is for display, not use.

GENERAL DELIVERY.

Constant Reader: She died of spontaneous combustion.

NO license for the state of Maine. The Mainiacs have used fusel oil so long that they prefer it to whisky.

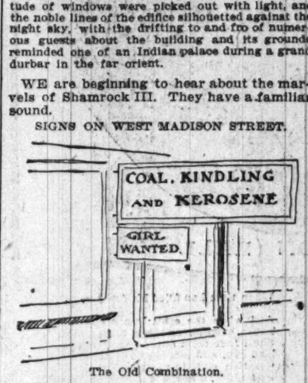
DEDICATING A KANSAS COURTHOUSE.

[From the Garnett (Kas.) Plaindealer.]

The occasion fittingly celebrated the dedication of the new courthouse to the famed blind goddess, and the banquet was a fit tribute to the noble building. With the fall of night the great building blazed forth with the illumination created by every lamp turned on from basement to garret. Inside the effect was brilliant; outside the multitude of windows were picked out with light, and the noble lines of the edifice silhouetted against the night sky, with the drifting to and fro of numerous guests about the building and its grounds reminded one of an Indian palace during a grand durbar in the far orient.

WE are beginning to hear about the marvels of Shamrock III. They have a familiar sound.

SIGNS ON WEST MADISON STREET.



The Old Combination.

DURING the coming week Mr. Stanley Hammer Kunz will punch the following gentlemen:

Thorkil Sowasky,	John Madzinsky,
Balista Myadal,	Mieckzyslaw Karbowska,
Frank Andrzyziak,	
Henry Zweda,	

RENTS are going up, and the bigger the rent the bigger the percentage of increase.

Dr. Dubbe's Program Study Class.

Always when Beethoven is the subject for discussion Dr. Dubbe is in genial mood. Yesterday he talked of the master in a general way, now and then taking up for specific treatment some absurdity of the critic tribe.

"We hear a great deal about Beethoven's daring, as shown by his innovations and departures from the traditions of his contemporaries," said Dr. Dubbe; "but little or nothing is said about the opposite trait in his musical nature—his extreme wariness and circumspection. His sudden modulations into remote tonalities caused him to be regarded, in his day, as a crazy man. The answer to this is the allegretto of the Eighth, or 'Little Symphony in F,' which you are to hear today. Here we have a perfect example of the master's cautious spirit. He wishes to pass into the key of the subdominant, but lacks the courage to take so revolutionary a step, and for several measures he wavers between the two in transitional mood, the chord of transition being the dominant of the subdominant. Finally he nerves himself for the plunge, and after a short scale passage the new dominant seventh is repeated five times in succession, followed by the tonic five times in succession—as much as to say, 'There! I've done it!' If this be treason, make the most of it."

"Isn't the Eighth grand! I perfectly adore it!" exclaimed Mrs. Givu A. Payne.

"I was reading yesterday that Beethoven lacked rhythm," said Mrs. Fuller-Prunes. "Is that true, Dr. Dubbe?"

"Lacked rhythm? Lacked rhythm?" repeated Dr. Dubbe. "What new folly is this? Do the stars in their courses lack rhythm? Do——"

"They say he couldn't dance because he couldn't keep step to the music."

"O, that's old nonsense," said Dr. Dubbe. "The very opposite is true. Beethoven could not dance—with ordinary people, mind you—on account of his wonderful sense of rhythm. He always danced in syncopation. His Terpsichore was a ragtime lady, if I may use the expression. Thus it was always his partner who was at fault."

Dr. Dubbe also informed us that he is writing a concerto for tympani, inspired by the drum solo in the Choral symphony.

"The orchestra, however," he added, "will play a considerable part in the composition."

POETA PANTS.

SEND back those Athletic club spoons. No questions asked.

THE BOOK FAMINE.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 6.—[Special.]—The book miners' strike is now in the hands of a commission appointed by President Roosevelt, and a forecast of its decision promises a 10 per cent advance to all book miners except those in the thin vein, who will receive a 5 per cent advance. It is expected that the miners will resume work within ten days.

STUDY—BY OLIVER D. GROVER.

Grand High Priestess of the Worshipful Order of Knockers.

"I CANNOT say definitely when the work outlined will be commenced," says Mr. H. I. Cobb. Or finished.

BETTER look over your reels. They may need oiling.

A LENTEN INCIDENT.

He told her he felt guilty,
As every churchman feels,
Who makes no self-denials
In habits or in meals.
Said he: "I must give up,
Until the Easter tide,
That which I cherished most,
What most would wound my pride.
I have not yet agreed
With self what it shall be;
At all events I shall
Deny myself," quoth he.
Again he spake: "Dear heart,
Meseems 'twere meet, also,
For you some simple thing,
Some trifle to forego."
The maiden smiled abruptly,
'Twas mischief in her eye;
"My conscience doth upbraid me
For acting selfishly.
I WILL give up a trifle,
Since 'tis your wish, fair swain;
Until the Easter tide
You need not call again."

P. S. W.

THE Ohio river is on its annual jag. Full as a goat yesterday.

ALL the water from the Carter H. Harrison crib is full of mayoralty germs today.

REMEMBER, if you did not vote at the primary you cannot kick at the result.

AS for Mr. Harrison, he is still prepared to eat his fedora.

WELL, Mr. Harlan, is it bolt?

NEEDA Graeme-cracker.

B. L. T.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1903.

DO YOU REMEMBER THAT—

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY:

News reached the United States that Tunis pirates demanded a thirty-six gun frigate as payment for not molesting American merchant ships.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY:

News that the Turks had been defeated by Greek revolters reached New York, and collections were taken up to aid the rebellion.

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY:

Secretary of State Marcy announced that no free soil advocate need hope for office under President Pierce.

The Albany gas company installed a new kind of meter that did not require water, and the newspapers announced that the "suspicious derangement" from which the old meters suffered would not occur thereafter.

FORTY YEARS AGO TODAY:

Chicago carpenters agreed to strike on March 16 unless their wages were raised to $2 a day.

The New York chamber of commerce indorsed the project for converting the Illinois and Michigan canal into a ship channel and appointed delegates to a national waterways convention at Chicago in June.

Two hundred and sixty Indians and fourteen soldiers were reported killed in a battle with the Second cavalry and Third infantry at Bear river, Washington territory.

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY:

The Rev. Clark G. Howland of Kalamazoo, Mich., quoted the price of state legislation at $25 in Florida and South Carolina and $2,000 to $7,000 in Kansas.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY:

Patrick Egan, treasurer of the Irish Land league, was reported to have fled from Paris with £57,500 in securities belonging to that society.

TEN YEARS AGO TODAY:

The United States treasury gold reserve fell to $10,000,000 on exports of $2,300,000 from New York, and President Cleveland was declared ready to issue bonds; call money was quoted at 3 per cent.

Caught in the Crowd

THERE'S a new magazine on the news stands. There are usually half a dozen new magazines out every month. But this particular new magazine is unique. It is called the Smiths, and it is written by, edited by, published by, and sold exclusively to people named Smith.

The Smiths Publishing company publishes it, and a list of thirty Smiths appears among its contributors. People who have only a casual and general acquaintance with the Smith family need but to glance over the table of contents to get a new idea of the versatility and genius of the Smith clan.

There is one Smith, for instance, who is a preacher and who predicts the end of the world within the next thirty years; there are several Smith poets, who furnish all the rhymes for the Smith magazine; there is William R. Smith, who is the only man of the magic name who was ever a candidate for president of the United States, and who writes an article on "The Workingman in Politics"; there is Julia Holmes Smith, M. D., of Chicago, who represents the clan in medicine; there are Smith novelists, Smith essayists, Smith teachers; there is "Hell Roaring Jake" Smith to represent the army; Smith railroad managers, Smith farmers, and Smiths of prominence in every walk of life. And, incidentally, when the Smith who edits the Smiths magazine wants to fill up a little space at the bottom of a page, what is more natural than that he should draw upon the sage and witty pages of good old Sydney Smith.

"GAGLOR" SMITH CAN CROW SO THAT CHICKENS ARE FOOLED.

Of course, there is an illustrated article on Smith college. And Henry H. Smith, who incidentally claims to be the real author of "Czar" Reed's famous "rules," takes pen in hand to suggest that "when the people of the United States become tired of the corruption, dishonesty, incompetency, inefficiency of existing political parties they may select Smiths for both president and vice president and elect them on a straight Smith ticket. It is needless to say that they would give the country a pure and successful administration; that the country would prosper as never before; and both President and Vice President Smith would be reelected unanimously."

So the politicians of the future will do well to prepare to deal with the great Smith party.

But a careful inspection of the Smiths magazine reveals one terrible lack—an almost fatal omission. Nowhere does it mention the name of the old and common friend of all humanity—John Smith, Esq. Doubtless this error will be corrected in the next number of the magazine.

There are several pages given up to "Items of Interest"—about Smiths, of course.

You learn, for instance, that one distinguished member of the clan, "Gaglor" Smith of Missouri, who has served his state in the lower house of the legislature, is able to crow so realistically that he can deceive a flock of chickens.

You are informed that there are more than 1,000 physicians in the United States named Smith, and the formation of a Smith Medical association may be proposed.

From England comes word that the first woman admitted by King Edward into the imperial service order is Miss M. C. Smith, whose official position is that of superintendent of the woman's branch of the savings bank department in the general postoffice.

Charles H. Smith, late of Jackson, Mich., has just been appointed prosecutor for the city and province of Manila in the Philippine islands, and Andrew Smith, M. D., has been elected president of the New York Academy of Medicine. Lucy Smith has been made postmistress at Sioux Rapids, Ia., and A. H. Smith is general superintendent of the New York Central railroad company. As a matter of fact, the associated Smiths seem to be fast corralling most of the good jobs, political and otherwise.

Even the advertisements are mostly those of Smiths in various lines of business.

As there are at least 20,000 Smiths in Chicago alone, and as the family is quite as thick in every part of the country, it will be seen that the field before the Smiths is a large one.

He was walking up Dearborn street between Harrison and Van Buren. In one hand he carried a light cane, with which he tapped the sidewalk before him. He got over the crossing at the corner without difficulty. Just beyond Van Buren street stands one of the little dumping stations erected by the company which is building telephone tunnels under the streets. He advanced straight ahead until he was within three feet of the scaffolding about the hole in the sidewalk.

Just then a handsomely dressed woman stepped up and took his arm. The couple then quickened their pace and walked rapidly a couple of blocks farther north. At Quincy street the woman left him and turned east. The man, with the cane still tapping before him, kept straight on.

"Pardon me," said a stranger, stepping up to him, "I am going a block or two in this direction and if you'll permit I will take your arm."

"Certainly," said the man with the cane; "I'm much obliged to you. I'm blind, as you made out, but I can get along without any danger all by myself. I should not have run into that scaffolding, before which you saw the lady stop me. I have never run into an obstruction. When I get within a foot of anything which might block my way I always feel the impression of it on my face and I stop stock still. It is the same feeling which saves me from running into people on the street. I feel them coming and I stop, and they always turn out and give me the right of way.

"Then my sense of hearing is developed to what would be an astonishing extent, if the normal man is considered. For instance, I can tell when I am walking in the middle of the sidewalk by the sound of my feet, and I can always keep in the middle, guided by the same sound. The sound made by people walking over a crossing is so different from that made by walking on a solid walk that I never have any difficulty in telling when I have reached a crossing. I have never had a serious accident since I started out to find my way without eyes and I tramp all over downtown Chicago by myself almost every day.

"Almost without exception I find that people are inclined to be kind to a blind man, and, although I do not really need aid at all I never refuse the assistance of any one who offers it."

"Thank you," said the blind man, as he turned off at Madison street, "I must leave you here. Believe me, I am quite as safe by myself as a man who has the use of his eyes."

They were standing at the counter in a cigar store. Both were well dressed and prosperous looking. The smaller man of the two was talking so loudly that it was impossible not to overhear him. He pulled an envelope from his pocket and drew on its back the outline of a couple of lots.

"Yes," he said, "it faces south and the building is four stories high. It's all rented—all but the upper story, to one tenant, and it pays gross $20,000 a year. The upper story you can put down at——"

Just then the salesman behind the counter interrupted him.

"Here's a good Key West, three for a half, I think you'll like."

The small man took a cigar from the box and bit off the end. The other followed his example. The third cigar the smaller customer put into his waistcoat pocket. Then they continued their talk.

"That fourth story rents for $4,000 a year. All the leases run for five years and don't expire until 1906. Now, if you want it, just as it stands you can have the whole property for $200,000 cash."

The larger man took out a lead pencil and card and figured for a moment. Then he drew himself up with an air of decision.

"I'll take it," he said, with not the slightest hesitation.

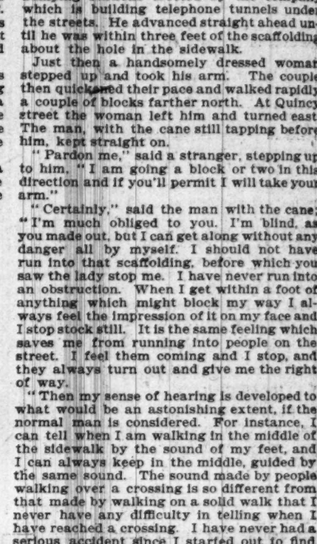
"Now, let's understand this deal," went on the smaller man. "It's to be $200,000 cash when the deeds pass."

"Certainly," said the other. The cigar salesman and the other people in the store were listening half breathlessly to the completion of this big deal in real estate.

Then the two men turned, and, still talking earnestly to each other, walked out of the store. Two minutes later the cigar salesman remembered that they had forgotten to pay for the cigars they were smoking and rushed out after them. But they had altogether disappeared.

"I wonder whether they work that game everywhere," he said, "or whether it was something got up especially for me."

H. M. H.



TAPPING THE SIDEWALK WITH A LIGHT CANE.

Alcohol in Art.

There is a remarkable simultaneity in the appearance of arguments for reducing the tax on alcohol used in the arts. Painting the nose is one art for which alcohol is used and tax reduction is not needed.—Pittsburg Post.

Two Problems.

Senator Tillman has given the country his idea of how to deal with the negro problem. There is now a chance for some one to propose a way to deal with the Tillman problem.—Philadelphia Press.

SPOONS LOST IN A WHIRL.

ATHLETIC CLUB SUFFERS AND SOCIETY STANDS ACCUSED.

"Japanese Fete" on Recent "Ladies' Day" Is Productive of Many Mysterious Disappearances, and Now It Is Suggested That Kleptomania Has a Firm Hold on Chicago's Residents—Not Only Is Silverware Lost, but Various Other Articles Get Away.

What became of the silver spoons? Of about 200 silver spoons?

What became of twenty dozen sprays of artificial apple blossoms and chrysanthemums?

What became of some thousand and one quaint, pretty decorative trifles typical of Japan and its people?

If any present day Sherlock Holmes will present the answers to these questions to "entertainment committee, Chicago Athletic club," he will be liberally and enthusiastically rewarded. If the committee cannot be found, individually or collectively, the club steward will be pleased to receive the information.

And out of this situation grows the question: Are Chicago's social circles afflicted with kleptomania?

At the athletic club this question is answered by many members in a censuring affirmative. The ambitious Sherlock can settle this problem, and if it is shown that the spoons have merely hidden of their own volition, or that the apple blossoms simply withered into thin air, Chicago's society may be vindicated.

Quite apart from this last loss, the club and its entertainment committee would like to know what became of 1,800 stein rests, especially decorated and of attractive design, which disappeared just a twelvemonth ago in the same way as the spoons and the apple blossoms and the artificial chrysanthemums.

Fete, Then an Inventory.

Last week the club gave a "Japanese fête" as its regular "ladies' day" attraction. The event served to seal the fate of more than 200 silver spoons, each bearing the "C" of the cherry circle organization, and also of the blossoms mentioned. The janitors have just cleared away what decorations escaped disappearance, and the club officials have made an inventory. The result on a ledger basis shows:

CREDIT.	DEBIT.
One splendid "time"; unanimously declared one of the most successful entertainments in the club's history.	Disappeared—200 silver spoons, more or less. Disappeared—237 sprigs of artificial apple and chrysanthemum blossoms. Disappeared—Unknown number of miniature vases, bits of china, and other factors of decoration.

NET RESULT.

One mercantile establishment awaiting return of mass of decorative articles loaned; unless disappearance mystery is solved only alternative will be the payment of a sum totaling in the three figures and equivalent to the value of the wandering articles to the mercantile house in question.

FURTHER RESULT.

Constant recounting of few remaining articles by steward; trepidation and counting of club change by members of the "entertainment committee."

When the Lights Went Out.

Members of the club and the officials made wry faces when they discussed the problem yesterday.

"The stuff is gone," said one official. "It could not have disappeared of its own volition. Hence, by deduction, some hundreds of Chicago homes have succeeded to new decorations. As we can't search some hundreds of Chicago homes we must turn over the money. That will be done. The amount concerns only the entertainment committee. The members have pledged immunity from loss and will make good."

"Of course, the electric lights went out and the elevator power failed the first night, which circumstances may have developed kleptomania. There is just one satisfaction, the spoons belonged to the club. But, until the silver closet is replenished, we shall not be able to give another 'ladies' day' on an extensive scale."

The spoon and artificial flower disappearance has agitated a chord of memory.

"Last year," said the same member, "at the German garden 'fête, there was another disappearance which the police failed to solve. At that time 1,800 beer stein rests disappeared. Each bore the initial 'C.' The return was entered simply as 'missing,' and none of the wanderers has since been found—that is, formally and officially."

Consequently Chicago's society is under a cloud, and the club continues to ask:

"What became of the spoons?"

POLICE FAIL; WOMAN SUCCEEDS

Mrs. Nellie Connelly of Pennsylvania Finds Her Father and Takes Him Back to His Wife.

While the police were vainly searching for Neil McCart to serve a warrant which his daughter, Mrs. Nellie Connelly, had sworn out for him, she found him and started back to Newcastle, Pa., taking him with her. Mrs. Connelly went to the South Chicago police station on Feb. 3 and asked aid in finding her father, who, she said, had deserted her mother in Pennsylvania six years ago. Thursday night she hurried into her boarding place, 8918 Commercial avenue, and said:

"I have found my father, and he is going home to mother with me."

The police knew nothing of her departure until informed by the boarding house keeper.

LINING UP IN TORRENS FIGHT.

Rival Forces in Real Estate Board Busy Preparing for the Struggle Next Thursday.

Both sides in the pending Torrens fight were busy yesterday preparing for next Thursday's meeting of the real estate board. The Torrens committee sent out a circular letter to those members whose proxies the committee held but were unable to vote at Wednesday's meeting, and urged them to be present at the coming meeting. The opposition members, as if anticipating that proxies would be voted next Thursday, were busy in securing as many of them as possible.

SEASON'S LARGEST CROWD HEARS CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.

"It is a comely fashion to be glad," Jean Ingelow once sang and if this be true—and what healthy minded being will deny it?—then a goodly company followed the comely fashion yesterday afternoon at the Auditorium, when the Chicago orchestra gave its twenty-first public rehearsal.

The program contained only works by Beethoven, the master whose appreciation of the beauty of gladness was of the keenest and deepest, and whose music voices that appreciation with more of sympathy and more of power than does that of any other composer.

Four of his works were heard, and joy was the dominant note in three of them, the "Coriolanus" overture being the only one on the list in which the despair of tragedy has chief place. The "Consecration of the House" overture is joyousness of the festal sort, the eighth symphony is the veritable tonal embodiment of gladness, and the ninth symphony is the mighty struggle of the human soul toward that heritage of happiness we all feel is ours by right.

If, as Ingelow said, "joy is the grace we say to God," then in these works heard yesterday afternoon the master musician has left us an invocation to Deity which has in it something of the imperishability of divinity itself.

And for this feast of gladness an audience, the largest the season has known, gathered together. Every seat in the vast concert room was sold and many were the listeners who were glad to take standing place in foyer, alcove, or balcony. It was an assemblage of truly splendid proportions, and the position of Beethoven among the "popular" composers seems established.

Of the performance accorded these masterworks by Mr. Thomas and his excellent body of players only commendation virtually unqualified is to be spoken. One may have his own opinion as to the relative merit of the "Immortal ninth," as compared with certain of the other symphonies—one may consider it the topmost peak in the range of Beethoven's creative genius, or one may place it in a position lower than that accorded the fifth, the seventh, or the eighth—but of the manner in which the awe regarded work was given yesterday it would seem that there could be only one fitting term of description—masterly.

That it was the best rendition ever heard here is firmly believed, not only the orchestra covering itself with glory but the Apollo club and the quartet performing their difficult tasks in a manner exceptionally satisfactory.

That music more impossible to sing than is that in the ninth symphony is not to be found in the whole literature of choral music is generally conceded, and for any chorus to sound the notes purely and accurately is all that can in reason be expected—the speaking of the words and the dynamic shading of the music is scarcely to be looked for.

The Apollos did all and more than was anticipated, and this despite the fact that the performance, being in the afternoon, made it impossible for many of the members, especially the men, to be present. The choral work tonight may be awaited with more than usual pleasure.

Yesterday particularly gratifying were the purity of intonation, the beauty of tone, and the precision of attack in the singing. The sopranos overcame the abundant, trying high places with remarkable success, the famous "high G" ("He Must Dwell in Glory Yonder") possessing a clearness and an ethereal beauty that made it of surprising effectiveness. The quartet consisted of Miss Jenny Osborn, soprano; Miss Mabelle Crawford, contralto; Glenn Hall, tenor; and David Canmann, basso. The quartet music is, if anything, less thankful for the singers than is the choral, but all that can be made of it the four vocalists accomplished yesterday. Mr. Canmann and Mr. Hall did the brief bits of solo work that fell to their lot in satisfactory manner, and Miss Osborn and Miss Crawford gave of their best endeavors in the ensembles.

The orchestra was on its mettle, and its performance of the intensely difficult and lengthy number was in every way notable, a statement true also of its work earlier in the afternoon. In fact, it is doubted if either Mr. Thomas or his men have ever achieved any more eminently satisfying results from every point of view than they did in the Eighth symphony yesterday.

Not alone was the work remarkable in its technical flawlessness but the spirit, the joyousness, and the buoyancy that vivified the first and last allegros, the exquisite beauty of the allegretto—the tonal loveliness of the wood wind accompaniment to the first subject, and the piquancy, grace, and lightness of the strings' delivery of the melody—and the wonderful plasticity and sweep of the melodic lines in the Minuetto—all these made the performance one long to be cherished in memory of things rare and beautiful.

The usual repetition of the program will take place tonight at 8:15 o'clock.

W. L. HUBBARD.

DISAGREE IN CHAFFEE CASE.

Jurors Unable to Arrive at Guilt or Innocence of the Alleged Embezzler.

After spending more than six hours in deliberation and taking three ballots without result, the jury in the case of Louis L. Chaffee last evening reported to Judge Theodore Brentano that an agreement was impossible. The jury then was discharged.

The first ballot stood six for conviction and six for acquittal. The second ballot recorded only four votes for conviction, and the third showed no change.

"I want another trial," said Chaffee, who was accused of embezzling $1,150 from the Illinois state board of pharmacy, by which he had been employed as prosecutor for two years. "I am innocent and I want the jury to say so."

Chaffee's defense was that he had paid out the money in securing evidence in the prosecution of cases, but he could produce no receipts for this money.

Lecture Today at Field Museum.

The nineteenth free lecture course at the Field Columbian museum will open this afternoon. March 7, at 3 o'clock, in the lecture hall of that institution in Jackson park. The lecturer will be S. C. Simms, assistant curator of the division of ethnology, whose subject will be "The Crow Indians of Montana." The lecture will be illustrated.

ADD TO ORCHESTRA FUND.

MORE MUSIC LOVERS SEND IN THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS.

Director Fay Announces That Total Amount Pledged Is Nearly $210,000—Says Reports Are Highly Encouraging and Explains That the Association Is Glad to Receive Contributions However Small—Evanston Study Class Has Raised $2,900.

The total subscriptions to the fund for endowing the Thomas orchestra and placing it on a solid and permanent basis, have reached between $205,000 and $210,000, and donations are being received daily.

"The reports received so far," said Charles Norman Fay, one of the directors of the Orchestra association, yesterday afternoon, "are highly encouraging and I am sure the friends of the orchestra will come to the rescue before it is too late. Of the subscription blanks distributed at the two concerts last week 155 have been returned with subscriptions ranging between $1 and $1,000. The total was over $16,000. The orchestra study class of Evanston has informed us that the members have subscribed $2,900 and more is looked for. The faculty and students of the University of Chicago are subscribing liberally to the fund. Subscriptions are also taken among the members of the Amateur Musical club, the Woman's club, the Apollo club, and at Hull house.

"There seems to be an impression among certain persons," continued Mr. Fay, "that our appeal is merely a sham and that the orchestra will continue anyway. That is wrong. The orchestra will cease to exist as a body if the citizens do not come to the rescue within a few weeks.

"There is another point. Many persons who are willing to contribute to the orchestra fund, but are not in a position to give more than a few dollars, hesitate to do so because they believe that small contributions are not welcome. We accept every sum, even 25 cents. It is the number of subscriptions, showing the widespread interest taken in the future of the orchestra, which will eventually influence our wealthy citizens to come to the aid of the plan with large subscriptions.

"Although no definite proposition to that effect has been made," said Mr. Fay in answer to a question, "I know that it has been suggested that the orchestra association join issues with the musical college and erect a building that would serve for college purposes as well as for the purposes of the orchestra. I do not believe that such a plan would find much favor with the association.

"I cannot see," said Manager Ziegfeld of the musical college, why the Chicago orchestra and the college should not join hands in this matter. The college is going to erect a larger building soon, and it would be a simple matter to build a concert hall large enough to accommodate the orchestra."

TWO GIRLS WHO ROB STORES TALK OF FABULOUS RICHES.

After Being Sent to Jail, However, They Say They Were "Having Fun" with Justice Hall.

Two Woodlawn "millionairesses," whose wealth would make Hettie Green seem like an inmate of a poorhouse, were arraigned in the Harrison street police court yesterday, charged with shoplifting.

According to their story they were Hattie Evans and Eva Brown, "society leaders" in Woodlawn, and "kleptomaniacs" who deserted their brown stone palaces, their private yachts, and solid gold automobiles to filch underwear from the bargain counters of State street stores.

The two girls drew their veils close around their faces and refused to talk. They feared thier wealthy parents would learn of their escapade and disinherit them. Justice Hall heard the testimony of detectives, and then told the defendants they would be held to the grand jury unless they denied the charges. Still they refused to talk.

"Once in jail you will miss the gold and diamond stairways to which you are accustomed at home," warned the justice. Still they refused to talk, so they were bound over.

"If we were to tell who our parents are we could get all the bail we need and more, too," one of the girls said.

"Don't tell him, Eva," warned the other heroically. "It would kill my poor, dear old mother, who is this moment endowing a church with $3,000,000. I'd rather go to jail than to cause her a moment's grief."

Once in jail the girls admitted that they were "having fun" with Justice Hall. Their names, they said, were Celia Kelly and Annie Jones, but they refused to tell where they lived.

HELD ON CHARGE OF FRAUD.

J. F. Bennet Accused of Getting $175 from Two Evanston Women by False Pretenses.

Evanston police think they have captured a confidence man who three weeks ago got $100 from Miss Margaret Eastman of 2526 Hartzell avenue, and prior to that time got $75 from Miss Marion Chase of Blue Island. The prisoner, J. F. Bennet, was captured at Waukegan by the police of that city Thursday afternoon. Both Miss Eastman and Miss Chase identified him. He was held to the Criminal court.

He got the money by pretending to engage the two women to sing at a concert. Then he induced them to cash checks for him.

After being held to the grand jury and indicted, Horace Trilling, 194 West Twelfth place, was again sent to the grand jury in bonds of $500 by Judge Tuthill because he gave a fictitious name and age when first arrested. Trilling was first arrested Jan. 20 charged with stealing. Judge Brentano then sent him to the Juvenile court.

ACCUSED OF SELLING COCAINE.

Henry J. Thomas, Druggist at Nineteenth Street and Archer Avenue, Arrested—Denies the Charge.

The police of the Central station arrested Henry J. Thomas, a druggist at Nineteenth street and Archer avenue, yesterday on a charge of selling cocaine without a prescription from a physician. Thomas was taken into custody on a warrant sworn out by Edward C. Blaike, 499 State street, who claims to have purchased 25 cents' worth of cocaine from Thomas. Thomas denies the charge. Thomas says Blaike entered the store and pawned his overcoat to a customer for 25 cents, saying he was hungry. The following day he asked for the coat and Thomas refused to return it. Thomas will have a hearing this morning.

BASE SUITS ON FALSE ARREST.

Two Persons Bring Actions for Damages Resulting from Prosecutions Which Were Dropped.

Two suits for damages, based on false arrests, were filed in the Superior court yesterday. Fred W. Vinzens wants $5,000 from Frank Wagner, whom he says caused his arrest on a charge of constructing a fence contrary to the city ordinances. Miss Anna Johnson wants $20,000 from J. Weidenfeld, her employer, who, she says, caused her arrest on a charge of larceny. In both cases it is alleged prosecution was dropped.

Students to Give German Play.

Freytag's "Journalisten" will be produced by the students in the German department of Lewis institute in the auditorium of that school tonight. Ludwig Kreiss of the Wachsner company of Milwaukee has assisted in staging the play.

Church Debate on Catholicism.

An "old time college debate," followed by a reunion social, will be held at Immanuel Lutheran church, Sedgwick and Hobbie streets, this evening. The subject of the debate is: "Resolved, That Catholicism Will Eventually Rule the World."

Social in Handel Hall.

The Henry George association gave a social at Handel hall last evening. Mrs. Marie Bitter, Alber Leo Preiser, Mrs. Annie Wallace Grabill, and Mrs. Florida De Sbon took part in the program.

ENGAGEMENTS ANNOUNCED INTEREST SOCIETY IN LENT.

Miss Charlotte French to Mr. M. W. Priselor, Miss Ethel Morier to Mr. A. T. Naugle.

The engagement is announced of Miss Charlotte Bowen French of 3658 Forest avenue to Mr. Meyron Wilbor Priselor. The wedding will take place in St. Paul's church, Kenwood, on April 15.

The engagement of Miss Narcissa Cox, daughter of Mr. Charles E. Cox, 3308 Calumet avenue, to Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip of New York has been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Morier, 531 Greenleaf avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ethel Veronique Morier, to Mr. Archibald Thornton Naugle of the Calumet club.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Truax of 2654 North Paulina street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Rosine Truax, to Mr. George Anthony Nagle of Baltimore, Md. The wedding will take place in June.

Mrs. D. A. Stein of 3354 South Park avenue will be at home on Tuesday from 3 till 6 for her guest, Mrs. J. G. Ulman, of Williamsport, Pa.

The Vassar College Students' Aid society will meet on Saturday, March 14, at the residence of Mrs. J. E. Hequembourg from 2 till 5 o'clock.

Mr. Morritt of Rokeby, England, and his sister, Miss Morritt, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Chapman of Highland Park.

Mrs. S. E. Barrett and Miss Winifred Barrett left town yesterday for California.

Mr. F. S. Gorton has joined Mrs. Gorton at Pasadena.

Mrs. Henry L. Pinney of the Metropole will start tomorrow for Los Angeles, to be gone a month.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bosley of 191 Ashland boulevard are at St. Augustine. They will go to Cuba before returning home.

Miss Henriette Madeline Simon of San Francisco, who will leave for her home in California on Monday, will be at home tomorrow afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Ernest Jacoby, 4215 Vincennes avenue.

Miss Nanniene Thomasson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Thomasson of North State street, has returned from a month's visit in Montreal, Canada.

The Ladies' New Light Charity society will give its second annual masked carnival this evening at Columbia hall, 638 North Clark street. The arrangement committee includes Mrs. B. Decker, Mrs. Theodore Mendel, Mrs. S. Hahn, and Mrs. S. L. Cohn.

WOMEN AS THEIR OWN CRITICS.

Discover That They Are Selfish, Ambitious, Vain, Tactless, and Want to Be Too Aggressive.

"Club women are selfish," was a declaration made by Mrs. John W. Chandler of the Englewood Woman's club at the reciprocity meeting of the Arché club yesterday afternoon, and a large number of women could be found who were ready to agree with her.

"The women do not care to serve on committees as a general rule," she said; "it is with them a question of being president or nothing. They prefer being nothing than serving on committees if they have had presidential aspirations."

Mrs. Chandler also declared that club women were afflicted with a mania for seeing their names in the newspapers.

Mrs. Gallagher of the Catholic Woman's league declared that men liked intellectual women if they were not too aggressive.

"Higher education is certainly a great attraction if it does not carry aggressiveness with it," she said.

Mrs. D. W. Graham of the West End Woman's club said club women needed more tact and graciousness.

"Gentleness is always contagious," she said, "and a gentle president makes gentle members."

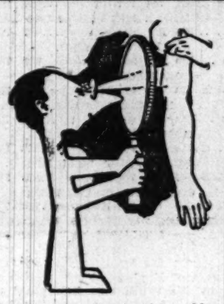
Mrs. Benjamin Fessenden criticised the Browning habit as some have it, declaring that she actually had heard the English poet called "cute" by a north side club woman.

Mrs. Wright of the Lake View Woman's club told of a visit to the jail. Nothing during her visit, she said, made her heart ache so much as the sight of the women prisoners eating turkey with a spoon.

ESCAPE HOTEL BY WINDOWS.

Guests Flee from Burning Building and Many Have Close Calls in the Panic.

Watertown, N. Y., March 6.—Fire today destroyed the Otis house, one of the largest hotels in this city, and destroyed the numerous stores in the block. The hotel was crowded with guests and many narrow escapes were reported. Peter W. Van Brunt of this city was confined to his bed on the fourth floor, sick, and was let down by ropes. All the other guests were rescued by means of fire escapes and ladders. The flames partially destroyed the Fairbanks block adjoining the hotel. The total loss is estimated at $200,000.



Certainly "take" well—our new spring overcoats; (also cravenettes.)

They're inoculated with style—of guaranteed qualities—and itching to be worn—$15 to $33.

Nobby top-coats, and dignified middle-lengths; in coverts, cheviots, meltons, etc.

Name your price—we'll furnish more'n you expect for it.

Cravenettes for spring rains—swell full-backs—$18 to $33.

'Bout time for a spring hat? Here are the newest new ones. $3 and $2 for guaranteed Derbies. Same for soft hats.

F. M. ATWOOD,
The Rogers, Peet & Co. Clothing.
"ATWOOD BLDG." Cor. Clark and Madison Sts. We fill orders by mail.

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Leading Optical Establishment
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HATS
Spring Shapes Ready.
JOHN T. SHAYNE & Co.
187 AND 189 STATE STREET.

RHEUMATISM

DR. RADWAY & CO.:—
I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Relief. Yours truly, W. C. BAKER, 939 Juna-st., New Orleans.

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is a sure cure for every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs.
Taken inwardly there is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
Sold at Druggists.
RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm-st., New York.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

TO SECURE INSERTION IN ALL EDITIONS OF
"The Sunday Tribune"
CLASSIFIED ADS. MUST BE IN THIS OFFICE FRIDAY.

It Pays to Advertise in The Tribune.

ANIMAL STORIES FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

FARMER STINGY OUTWITTED.

WHEN Farmer Stingy learned that the crows had eaten another half a handful of corn from the ears of corn in his field he made up his mind that he would not stand it any longer, and that he would promptly put an end to all the crows.

He sent his wife to town to buy a pound of poison, and this he mixed with a whole peck of nice corn and scattered it all over the back part of his yard.

"Now," said he, smiling broadly, "when them air crows comes round here this afternoon every last one of them will be pisened to death sure."

Then he laughed again and went into the house for dinner.

Pretty soon the crows began to arrive. They sat on the fence in a long line and looked down at the great amount of corn that was scattered about on the ground.

"My! What a great feast we will have," cried the little crows. "Farmer Stingy must have dropped a bag of corn off his wagon here."

"Not so fast," said old Mr. Crow. "I don't like the looks of this. There is entirely too much corn here. If Farmer Stingy had dropped a bag off his wagon he would have gotten down on his hands and knees and picked up every last grain before he would have let any get away from him. There is something wrong here, to be sure. We will all wait until the chickens come up and eat a few grains before we touch it."

Just then along came the chickens, led by a big, fat rooster. As soon as they saw the corn they made a rush for it, and in a few minutes they were gobbling it up just as fast as they could peck away at it. When they finally got through there wasn't a grain of corn left, and their craws were puffed out as big as the muscles on a strong man's arm.

And then what happened? Why, every last chicken in that lot turned up his toes and died dead, poisoned to death.

Farmer Stingy finished his dinner and came out into the yard just in time to see the last one of his fine chickens breathe his last. Then there was weeping and mourning in the Stingy house, and the crows all flew away and have a luncheon in the woods on grubworms and caterpillars.

Fifty Years the Standard
DR. PRICE'S CREAM
BAKING POWDER
Awarded
Highest Honors World's Fair.
Highest Tests U. S. Gov't Chemists
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss., People Vs. the Globe Savings Bank. Circuit Court; General Number 170,880.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the terms of an order of the Circuit Court, entered in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, as receiver of the Globe Savings Bank, is now offering for sale practically all of the remaining assets of said estate, consisting of notes, judgments, overdrafts, bonds, stocks and a large amount of real estate. Full and detailed information can be had at the office of the undersigned. A printed list will be sent upon application. Persons desiring to purchase any of the separate items set forth in said inventory must present a bid for the same before March 10, 1903. Bids for all remaining assets which are unsold by March 10 will be received on March 24, and will on that day be presented to the Circuit Court.

This is a rare chance to acquire some valuable property at a small percentage of its value.

CHICAGO TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY,
Receiver of the Globe Savings Bank,
100 Washington-st., Chicago.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING—CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S Office, 415 Pullman Building, Chicago, Ills., March 5, 1903. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., Monday, April 6, 1903, for such printing and materials therefor as may be required by Headquarters, Department of the Lakes, in this city, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1903. U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Particulars and the prescribed blank forms for proposals for printing will be furnished on application to MAJOR W. H. MILLER, Quartermaster, U. S. Army, in charge of office.

THRASHING OUT NEW YORK CASE.

American Magnates Spend Day Inspecting Two Sites for Baseball Plant.

BRONX MAY BE LOCATION

Ban Johnson Expects to Make Final Announcement of Plans Today.

New York, March 6.—[Special.]—The American league men spent the whole day thrashing out the New York situation. It is understood that they went over the ground with the two owners of the two pieces of property on which options expire tomorrow and that they also made a formal inspection.

From 1 o'clock until 5 President Johnson and his colleagues were not at the Fifth Avenue hotel, but they were up in Harlem hurrying through the streets in two big automobiles. When they got back they went into session prepared to reach a definite conclusion, but there will be no announcement until tomorrow or even as late as Monday.

President Johnson has closed a contract with a building firm to put up the stands and fences within six weeks. If the grounds in the Bronx on the north bank of the Harlem river are selected there will have to be no filling in, but if the Manhattan Island site is the choice, quite a piece of it will have to be made over the river flats. Either flat will afford a ball park larger than the polo grounds.

Johnson Talks of Situation.

President Johnson said tonight: "The deal will probably be closed tomorrow, and all details will be made public. There might be something to keep back until Monday, but no later. There have been so many different angles to this thing that it has required no end of patience and labor, but the worst is over and the finish is in sight. We will afford the public a great surprise when we make known the facts."

The directors of the American league held a meeting this morning. Those present were: Johnson, Killilea, Shibe, Kilfoyle, and Postal. They awarded the championship pennant to the Athletic club of Philadelphia and fixed up the financial details of the Baltimore situation.

The greater part of the session was spent in discussing the report of the rules committee. The foul strike rule held the magnates in a heated deadlock for two hours, but the report was finally adopted by a split vote of 4 to 3, Ben Shibe of Philadelphia refusing to vote. The consensus of American league opinion is against the rule as being impracticable.

Several votes were taken and considerable speechmaking indulged in. The Cleveland, Chicago, and Boston magnates opposed the adoption of the rule, and for a long time the vote was a tie, Shibe voting with this trio. Finally Shibe declined to vote, and President Johnson, on a vote of 4 to 3, declared the rule adopted.

After the meeting President Killilea of Boston said: "The feeling of the American league is against the foul strike rule, but we passed it out of deference to the rules committee."

National League Finishes Session.

The hotel was crowded with baseball men all day, and the liveliest interest in the situation was manifested. The National league men were hanging around during the afternoon, waiting to hear the news. There will be a series of important conferences tomorrow morning.

The National league adjourned subject to the call of the president, and a number of the members started for home. It was announced that "Chief" Zimmer of Pittsburg had signed a contract to become playing manager of the Philadelphia club.

LOFTUS CALLED TO NEW YORK.

Washington's Manager Leaves for East in Response to Telegram—Colts Leave Tonight.

Tom Loftus of the Washington American league baseball club passed through Chicago yesterday on his way to New York, to attend the American league meeting. He got in from Dubuque, Ia., in the morning, and left for the east on the afternoon limited.

It is likely Loftus' hurried trip east has something to do with the sale of the Washington club. It is known that he went to New York in response to a telegram from that city.

President Hart of the local National league club is expected to reach Chicago from New York this morning. Tonight the Cubs will leave for Los Angeles, Cal., in charge of Jack Menefee, who will act as manager until the team reaches its training quarters.

Menefee was on hand yesterday afternoon, as also were Pitchers Hardy and Corridon. Chance has already gone west, and will join the squad at Los Angeles, where Manager Selee is waiting for his charges. Kling and some other members of the team will get aboard the west bound train at Kansas City.

"Pop" Williams is the only one of the squad who will not report for the training work. He has been excused, as he is coaching the Bowdoin college team.

STROBEL NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE

Toledo Baseball Magnate Is at Point of Death from Attack of Typhoid Fever.

Toledo, O., March 6.—[Special.]—Charles J. Strobel, manager and owner of the Toledo baseball team, is at the point of death with typhoid fever. He is a man of stout and rugged constitution ordinarily, but this sickness has badly broken him physically and mentally. He has been wild with delirium all day, ordering players to report or discharging them and giving orders to play. His temperature tonight is 105, and his recovery is not anticipated.

NEW DRIVING TRACK PLANNED.

Fine Half Mile Course to Be Built in New York Near End of Harlem Speedway.

New York, March 6.—[Special.]—As the outcome of the recent split in the New York Driving club, which resulted in the resignation of C. K. G. Billings, New York is likely to have a fine new trotting track for amateur drivers, located near the head of the Harlem speedway.

A prominent road driver and one of the organizers of the New York Driving club said today that a large plat of ground had practically been purchased in the vicinity of Two Hundred and Twelfth street, and a fine half mile track would be built as soon as the weather would permit; also that a commodious clubhouse, with all the modern improvements, would be erected and a new club formed with the membership fee placed at about $25. This is thought to be an inducement to attract many road drivers who do not belong to any club, as well as many members who could well afford to belong to several clubs.

Frederick Gerken, one of the Empire City track syndicate and a personal friend of C. K. G. Billings, it is said, will be the head and front of the scheme to build the new track. When interviewed on the subject, Mr. Gerken said there were strained relations between some members of the New York Driving club—a fact which has heretofore been emphatically denied—and that an important move which would greatly interest owners of fast horses was being considered by himself and his friends.

Last Night's Billiard Scores.

At Mussey's—Thomas defeated Howe at three cushions, 42 to 33. Wadsworth and Faulkner play tonight.

At Foley's—Ballard won from Hole at balk line, 150 to 138.

RAISE RECORD TO 1,152.

EMPIRE BOWLERS SCORE HIGHEST FIVE MEN TOTAL.

Excels Best Previous Performance in League Competition by Eleven Pins—Team Averages 1,056 2-3 in Three Games, Yet Loses Two of Them to Colts in the Chicago Tournament—Winners Have Desperate Fight for Their Victory.

It was the fate of the Empire team in the Chicago league last night to break the world's record, make the second highest average ever recorded in a league competition, and yet lose two games.

The Colts were the opposing side and had winning margins of eight and thirteen pins in the first and third games.

In the second game the Empires carrying one man with 171, ran up a score of 1,152, breaking the world's record of 1,141, made early in February by the Gunthers, by eleven pins.

Following this fine compilation with 1,038, they notched 1,056 1-3 for the series, the highest average ever made in Chicago, and second only to the world's record of 1,068, made by the Calumets of Cleveland this season.

The Colts fought desperately for the two games, as the loss of another would have seriously impaired their chances of the championship. They are now one game behind the Standards.

CHICAGO LEAGUE.

Empires.	1.	2.	3.	Colts.	1.	2.	3.
Clinch	184	215	193	Scott	158	223	207
Klene	204	207	235	Wood	218	171	200
Ruhman	181	171	168	Forch	224	224	201
Berlin	197	221	248	Chalmers	195	213	230
Peterson	213	233	194	Strong	212	195	204
Totals	979	1152	1038	Totals	987	1026	1051

Wash'tons.	1.	2.	3.	Hinsdales.	1.	2.	3.
Ruther	201	149	170	Sinsabaugh	184	236	194
Sievers	167	201	182	Petrie	154	158	192
Woodbury	200	191	186	Hess	164	170	169
Pudewa	215	237	242	Guston	190	183	153
Kupfer	196	180	178	Graf	214	199	257
Totals	979	958	958	Totals	908	952	965

SHERIDAN LEAGUE.

Clarendon.	1.	2.	3.	Argyle.	1.	2.	3.
Forester	208	199	196	Stretch	184	169	189
Barnett	235	205	203	Moore	189	121	142
Winship	190	199	191	Hartwell	158	197	154
Closeman	179	204	198	Peters	168	167	177
Carlson	234	235	180	Scott	151	225	171
Totals	1106	1042	962	Totals	845	849	833

Plaza	970	926	906	Chicago	848	1011	865

HARDWARE LEAGUE.

Crerar-A	705	638	807	H. S. B.	804	741	797
Channon	725	755	820	Orr-Lock	769	777	874
Scully Co.	777	760	692	A. C. & F.	688	751	756

ILLINOIS LEAGUE.

Shamrock	935	914	1071	Florists	971	739	773

SOUTHWEST LEAGUE.

Senators	944	875	904	Halcyons	932	867	890

NORTHWEST LEAGUE.

Onward	862	942	891	Malt S.	886	797	901

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

Crayon	887	909	928	Halsteds	769	930	763

WEST SIDE BUSINESS MEN'S LEAGUE.

Allis-C	751	792	757	Wengler & M.	forfeited.		

NORTH SIDE LEAGUE.

Racine	913	963	860	Owls	862	823	900

WEST CHICAGO LEAGUE.

Madison	851	784	783	Empires	817	922	712

COLUMBIAN WORKERS' LEAGUE.

Pinzon	896	867	886	Illinois	687	722	699

UNION LEAGUE.

Grands	809	917	981	Actives	838	789	797

MADISON LEAGUE.

La Idolita	833	832	841	Wash'tons	916	881	846

KEDZIE LEAGUE.

Halvas	821	823	914	Zajicek	829	794	692

MANHATTAN LEAGUE.

Pilsen	718	756	767	Athletics	838	824	869

ENGRAVERS' LEAGUE.

Rand-McN	707	719	736	Rog. & W.	875	904	876

COAL TRADE LEAGUE.

Y. & L. Co.	785	798	744	Hedstrom	760	792	709

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' LEAGUE.

Northern	899	816	868	Phenix	881	855	821

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Rivals	958	922	893	Collins	989	872	886

Jamieson of Englewood led in the opening series in the south side individual championship, rolled last night, and Lee took the prize for high game for the series with 258. Scores:

Mueller's—Jamieson 1,010; Virden, 967; Kellogg, 930; McGuire, 949; Benseman, 923; Bruck, 879.

Kenwood—Mohneke, 829; Wright, 856; F. Thomas, 875; Tillman, 862; Gwynn, 731; Mackey, 961.

Krollman's—Reilly, 908; Hemingway, 985; M. Moran, 934; Vaughn, 912; Rothermel, 873; Wagner, 850.

Schiller—Fisher, 978; Mahoney, 945; Krugman, 783; H. Garner, 820; H. Bender, 874.

Monarch—J. E. Burke, 946; Gault, 870; Tabler, 893; W. Thomas, 819; C. Bradbury, 814; Becker, 808.

Brownings—Caywood, 886; Lundquist, 855; Moran, 862; Flenner, 905; Culler, 970; McLean, 796.

Maine—Anthony, 936; Hupfeld, 812; Van Wagner, 854; Fly, 765; Ricketts, 950; Deem, 816.

Lees—Henry, 782; Bengle, 781; Weckler, 789; Moore, 922; Wilkins, 800; Lee, 992.

Gillam's—Fishhauser, 894; Morse, 815; Irwin, 816; Blakeney, 886; Everoux, 816; Eastman, 790.

ABEL CLAIMS AND GETS DRAW.

McPadden Seven Pounds Overweight—"Kid" Is Defeated by Wide Margin on Points.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 6.—[Special.]—"Kid" Abel of Chicago fought a draw with Hughey McPadden of Brooklyn in the windup of the best boxing card the Badger Athletic club has offered this season.

McPadden was seven pounds overweight and Abel refused to go on unless the fight should be called a draw if both were on their feet at the end of the sixth round. This is what saved Abel, as McPadden easily had the better of the fight, but Abel was game and went the limit.

Jack Galligan of Chicago got the decision over Gene McGovern of Brooklyn. The hardest bout on the card was between "Stockings" Kelly of Chicago and Jack Dougherty of Milwaukee. Dougherty put it all over Kelly.

Tommy Ryan Still in the Ring.

Kansas City, Mo., March 6.—[Special.]—In a letter to a friend today Tommy Ryan, writing from Hot Springs, denies the report sent out from St. Louis to the effect that he has retired from the ring. Ryan said it was true he had been offered the position of physical instructor at a St. Louis club, but as the club insisted on his retirement from the ring should he accept the position he had declined the proposition.

Pugilistic Pointers.

"Philadelphia Jack" O'Brien has dropped the real estate business and taken to fighting again. His next opponent will be Jim Jeffords, whom he will meet in a ten round whirl at Pittsburg Monday night.

Joe Walcott, the black demon, who has not fought since he injured his arm in his contest with Frank Childs at Apollo hall about six months ago, has been matched to fight Mike Donovan, the Rochester welterweight. The men will meet in the vicinity of Pittsburg next Monday night.

The Milwaukee Boxing club is seeking an opponent for the crack lightweight, Charley Neary, and wired Sam Summerfield yesterday to secure the man. Sam selected "Kid" Farmer and "Young" Kenny, the first named to fight at 130 pounds and Kenny at 133, so it is up to Neary to name which of the pair he will take on.

The Martin Duffy-Patsy Sweeney match, which was scheduled for Boston, March 11, has been postponed one week. Patsy injured his hand in his recent fight with Jimmy Gardner and decided he would cancel the match unless given time to get into fighting shape. Duffy was slated to meet George McFadden at New Britain March 16.

The Broadway Athletic club of Butte, Mont., yesterday wired a proposition to Harry Gilmore Jr. asking if Duffy would meet "Young" Gibbs, the colored welterweight, under its auspices. No date was named, but if it wants the fight for the last of the month Duffy will take on the colored man.

Adam Ryan, the local lightweight, returned from Little Rock yesterday, where he fought Battling Nelson twenty rounds to a draw. Adam claims he beat Nelson a city block, and would have received the decision had not Champion Tommy Ryan, who was behind Nelson, bulldozed the referee. Ryan had not been in town twenty-four hours when he was matched to box Eddie Santry ten rounds at Indianapolis on March 18.

Windsor Country Club's Annual.

The annual meeting of the Windsor Country club was held last night. Directors for the coming year were elected, and improvements for the season planned. William Young Gilmore and Frank S. Boyden were elected directors for three years. The course will be lengthened several hundred yards and ten additional acres of land will be leased for the purpose. The old clubhouse will be moved near the new structure and will be used as a house for the caddies. The annual dues were increased to $20 a year, and the membership will be increased to $150. The club will also make application for membership to the United States and Western Golf associations.

Open Tourney to Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 6.—[Special.]—The open western golf tournament of the Western Golf association will be offered to the Milwaukee Country club at a meeting of the directors of the association to be held in Chicago next week. The date of the meeting is not fixed yet.

ROSANCO'S WIN A BIG SURPRISE.

Backed from 40 to 7 to 1, He Easily Beats His Field at New Orleans.

ASK OWNER TO EXPLAIN.

Robertson Called Into Stand—Crowd Hisses Judges' Decision in First Race.

New Orleans, La., March 6.—[Special.]—The most startling reversal of form shown at the meeting was Rosanco's performance in the high weight handicap at seven furlongs today. He won easily by two lengths from the odds on favorite, Censor, after being backed down from 40 to 1 to 7 to 1.

His last appearance was on Feb. 28, when he ran last and was beaten twenty lengths by Erne, which is considered one of the poorest horses here. On that occasion he carried 95 pounds on the same kind of a track, while today he had fourteen pounds more in the saddle and was always a contender. He ran over the odds on favorite, Censor, in the final quarter and won by two lengths. Today the owner's son, E. Robertson, was in the saddle and the money was down.

Owner James Robertson was called upon for an explanation after the race, and his excuse was that the little boy who rode him last time out could not do him justice. It is hard to reconcile the two races, and this is probably Robertson's finish, as he has been in trouble before.

There was a demonstration after the finish in the first race that reminded Chicagoans of the palmy days at the old west side track and relieved the monotony of the sequence of selling events in which fields of small caliber contested. To a majority of the occupants of the grand stand it looked as if Safe Guard had won by a head, but Bondage's number was hung out, and, although Bondage was the favorite, much dissatisfaction was expressed, hisses and cat calls being heard on all sides. It was a close decision, but those near the line agreed with the placing of the judges. Safe Guard was the pacemaker and had a long lead to the stretch, where Bondage collared him and the pair fought it out to the end.

New Orleans Summaries March 6.

Weather clear, track heavy.

First race, 1 mile, purse $400, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
9-20	Bondage, 105 [Robbins]	6	3²	2²	1½	
5-1	Safeguard, 103 [Gannon]	2	1²	1²	1½	2¹⁰
20-1	L. Mistake, 100 [W. Hicks]	1	4⁴	4¹⁰	3⁶	3¹⁰

Time, 1:50 2-5. Prince Eugene, 105 pounds [Davidson]; Whangdoodle, 112 [Helgeson]; Tommy Dunne, 112 [E. Robertson]; and Madenia, 112 [Phillips], finished as named. Winner, br. c., by Halma—Miss Longford. Start good. Won driving.

Second race, ⅞ mile, purse $400, 3 year olds, fillies:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
2-3	Miriam, 101 [Haack]	4	2½	2½	1½	1¹
3-1	Versifier, 105 [Foley]	3	4½	1²²	2⁴	2²
11-5	Josette, 110 [Schilling]	5	1²	4⁴	3⁴	3³

Time, 1:26. Topsy Over 95 pounds [Helgeson]; Suburban Queen, 110 [Treanor]; Hide and Seek, 105 [Gannon]; Wilton, 100 [Fuller]; Shot Proof, 93 [Phillips]; and Mathilde, 105 [O'Neil], finished as named. Winner, b. f., by First Mate—Charming. Start good. Won easily.

Third race, ½ mile, purse $400, 2 year olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	Str.	Fn.
2-1	The B Monarch, 104 [Lindsey]	1	1½	1²	1¹
9-10	Arlo, 104 [Gannon]	4	2²ᵃ	2²ᵃ	2²
30-1	Circulator, 104 [Pollak]	3	4²ᵃ	4²ᵃ	3⁵

Time, :50. Bird Foul, 109 pounds [McJoint]; Ora McKinney, 109 [F. Smith]; Elsie Devere, 106 [Helgeson]; and Lady Ray, 109 [Munro], finished as named. Winner, br. c., by Jim Gore—Lady Jack. Start good. Won easily.

Fourth race, ⅞ mile, purse $500, high weight handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
7-1	Rosanco, 109 [E. Robertson]	1	2²	4¹²	1¹	1²
3-1	Censor, 120 [Fuller]	2	1⁴	1²	2²	2²
6-1	Farrar Jim, 109 [O'Neil]	3	1½	1½	2²	3²

Time, 1:34 3-5. Fon Spray, 108 pounds [R. Murphy]; Amigar, 116 [Phillips]; Fracas, 108 [Moran]; and Madam, 108 [Lindsey], finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Maj. Richards—Dicey. Start good. Won easily.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
10-1	Swordsman, 107 [W. Hicks]	1	1²	1²	1²	1²
11-5	Latson, 109 [Gannon]	4	2²	2²	2²	2²
2-1	Tam. Chief, 106 [Lindsey]	3	3¹	3¹	3²	3²

Time, 2:12. Charles D., 111 pounds [Winkfield]; Accolade, 104 [Haack]; Georgia Gardner, 102 [H. Hall]; and Jack Collier, 106 [Helgeson], finished as named. Winner, ch. h., by Cavalier—Herschel. Start good. Won easily.

New Orleans Entries.

First race, 1 mile—Chorus Boy, 109 pounds; Choice, 108; Anti Trust, 107; Rastus, 107; Inspector Shea, 105; Polly Bixby, 105; Nettie Rogers, 104; Eliza Dillon, 101; Dodie S., 101; Hucena, 99.

Second race, 5½ furlongs—Dandie Belle, 118 pounds; Clorita, 113; Zack Ford, 110; Henry of Trastamare, 110; John II., 110; Cinch, 109; Our Lady, 108; Miss Aubrey, 108; Katie Gibbons, 108; Tarrasan, 106; Reuben, 106; Zirl, 104.

Third race, 1⅛ miles—Peat, 110 pounds; Latson, 104; The Way, 104; Zazal, 103; False Lead, 99; Compass, 98; Wunderlich, 94; Ruby Ray, 92.

Fourth race, 1 mile, the Oakland handicap, $1,000 added—*Warranted, 112 pounds; †Mansir, 110; *Telamon, 107; Ben Chance, 106; St. Tammany, 106; †A. Simons entry.

Fifth race, 1 mile, 3 year olds—Mrs. Frank Foster, 110 pounds; Right and True, 110; Tancred, 107; Goodman, 104; Barkelmore, 102; Sabinal, 102; Orpheum, 98; Lady Winkle, 98; John Coulter, 98; Pirate, 94.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Star Gazer, 102 pounds; Moderator, 102; Stratton, 102; Thane, 101; Watkins Overton, 99; Don Ernesto, 98; Mauser, 85; Mrs. Frank Foster, 85; Emir, 83.

Seventh race, ¾ mile—Peter Duryea, 113 pounds; Arachne, 110; Velsquez, 109; The Caxton, 103; Aline, 102; Lord Neville, 102; Prestonian, 101; Sister Kate II., 99.

DEUTSCHLAND CAUSES A SCARE

Misses by a Head Only Winning Handicap Event at Oakland with Post Odds of 100 to 1.

San Francisco, Cal., March 6.—[Special.]—Deutschland, at 100 to 1, came dangerously close to upsetting all calculations in the six and one-half furlong handicap at Oakland today. Five horses faced the barrier, but the betting public could only see Princess Titania or Beau Ormonde, while Nigrette was considered to be the dangerous outsider. The bookmakers opened Deutschland at 20 to 1, but he drifted to 100 to 1.

As soon as the barrier was raised Deutschland went out in the lead, with Princess Titanda next. In a desperate struggle through the stretch Birkenruth landed Princess Titania a head in front of Deutschland. Beau Ormonde was catching the leaders at every stride, and would have won if Jockey Frawley had made his effort a bit sooner.

Oakland Summaries March 6.

Weather clear; track muddy.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
11-2	Pupil, 105 [W. Waldo]	3	4¹½	3¹	1¹	1¹
11-10	Handsome, 108 [Bonner]	2	2¹	2¹	2²	2²
16-1	Greenock, 113 [Kelly]	1	3¹	5¹½	5¹	3¹½

Time, 1:17. Formero, 105 [Lewis]; Rameses, 107 [Jenkins]; Cambaceres, 110 [Boland]; Lew Cleveden, 103 [Chandler]; Armahala, 105 [Powell]; and Augie, 107 [Birkenruth], finished as named. Winner, br. h., by Sir Modred—School Girl. Start good. Won easily.

Second race, 3½ furlongs, purse $400, 2 year olds, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	Str.	Fn.
7-1	Military Man, 113 [Jenkins]	4	2¹	2¹	1²
3-1	Rosana, 110 [Boland]	2	2¹	1²	2²
20-1	Libbie Candid, 110 [Kelly]	3	3¹	3¹	3³

Time, :42½. Celebrant, 108 [Waterbury]; Pachuca, 110 [Birkenruth]; Amberita, 110 [Donovan]; Padua, 108 [Burke]; Oro Rose, 110 [R. Sullivan]; Lady Laulie, 110 [Frawley]; Ethel Abbott, 110 [Miranda]; Marona, 105 [W. Waldo]; Forest Fire, 105 [Lewis]; and Jack Morgan, 113 [Bonner], finished as named. Winner—Ch. g., by St. George—Fanfare. Start bad. Won driving.

Third race, ⅞ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
7-10	Lansdown, 101 [Bonner]	1	1¹	1¹	1¹	1¹
20-1	Ripper, 90 [W. Waldo]	5	4¹½	6²	5⁶	2¹
9-1	Marineuse, 110 [Boland]	4	3¹	2¹	2¹½	3³

Time, 1:16¼. Arthur Ray, 110 [T. Knight]; Idago, 112 [Birkenruth]; Educate, 106 [Donnelly]; Phil Archibald, 113 [Kelly]; Blondura, 99 [W. Daly]; and Pidalia, 105 [Donovan], finished as named. Winner—B. c., by Russell—Fancy Remnant. Start fair. Won easily.

Fourth race, 6½ furlongs, purse $600, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
6-5	Fr. Titania, 108 [Birken'h]	2	2¹	2¹	2¹	1¹
100-1	Deutschland, 88 [L. Wil'n]	1	1½	1¹	1²	2²
3-2	B. Ormonde, 110 [Frawley]	4	3²	6	4²	3²

Time, 1:21⅘. Nigrette, 89 pounds [W. Knapp]; Botany, 99 [W. Waldo], finished as named. Winner, br. m., by Masetto—Queen Titania. Start good. Won driving.

Fifth race, ⅞ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
8-1	Elfonso, 108 [Birken'h]	6	1¹	1¹	1¹	1¹½
9-5	Rose of May, 103 [Bonner]	3	5²	5²	2²	2²
10-1	David S., 108 [Waterbury]	7	4³	3¹	4³	3³

Time, 1:30. Velma Clark, 106 pounds [Powell]; Chateau, 108 [Kelly]; Larry Witt, 111 [L. Jackson]; Hipponax, 111 [Boland]; Platonius, 108 [Lewis]; Mrs. Remsen, 101 [Donovan], finished as named. Winner, b. g., by El Rio Rey—Fonsetta. Start good. Won easily.

Sixth race, 1¼ miles, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
16-5	Greyfield, 108 [Jenkins]	1	1¹	1¹	1¹	1¹½
16-5	Lode Star, 109 [Boland]	4	3²	2¹	2²½	2³
15-1	Canejo, 108 [Adkins]	7	5³	4½	4³	3³

Time, 1:57¾. Goldone, 106 pounds [Carson]; Dagmar, 99 [Sheehan]; Sumello, 92 [Bonner]; Tufts, 92 [L. Jackson]; Star Cotton, 96 [L. Wilson]; Urchin, 113 [Donovan], finished as named. Winner, ch. h., by Azra—Anadem. Start good. Won easily.

Oakland Entries.

First race, Futurity course, 3 year olds and upward, selling—Gibraltar, 111 pounds; M. F. Tarpey, 108; Father Wentker, 107; Buck Taylor, 103; San Lution, 104; Nullah, 106; El Pilar, 102; Educate, 98; Belle Street, 97; Little Margaret, 95; Tommy Knight, 95; Alice Cary, 95; Modicum, 90; Snara, 87; Lady Gallantry, 82.

Second race, ½ mile, 2 year olds, selling—Miss Ringlets, 106 pounds; Planet, 105; Selected, 105; Sofita, 105; Cayucos, 105; Echo, ch. g., by Bassetlaw—Alameda, 102; Dorie, br. f., by Salvator—Jennie McFarland, 102; Elizabeth E., 102; Bombardier, 102; Silent Water, b. f., by Watercress—Silenta, 97; Floriana Bell, 97.

Third race, ¾ mile, 3 year olds and upward, selling—Tower of Candles, 109 pounds; Huachuca, 108; Mimo, 97; Ball Room Belle, 90; Mexicana, 90.

Fourth race, 2¼ miles, 3 years olds and upward, handicap, the Waterhouse cup, $2,500 added—Nones, 118 pounds; Cunard, 117; Siddons, 109; El Rio Shannon, 99; Col. Ballantyne, 95.

Fifth race, 1 mile, 3 year olds and upward, handicap—Barklylie, 109 pounds; Grafter, 108; Dunblane, 106; Dhowaho, 104; Flush of Gold, 104; Dalnty, 98.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, 4 year olds and upward, selling—Sea Lion, 114 pounds; Autolight, 110; Ignacio, 110; Antolee, 109; Galanthus, 106; Constellator, 106; Forest King, 106; Royalty, 100.

ARNOLD HORSES AT AUCTION.

Fourteen Racers Belonging to "Get Rich Quick" Concern Sold for Total of $6,910.

New Orleans, La., March 6.—[Special.]—The Arnold Investment company went out of existence today as far as the New Orleans end of that institution was concerned, when the fourteen horses which made up its New Orleans stable went under the hammer.

The entire lot brought $6,910, which will go to swell the assets with which to satisfy the many claims against the Arnold company. Outside of Graden and Light Hunt, which were secured by J. J. McCafferty for $575 and $500, respectively, all which were worth having were bought by Finn and Ross, the former an agent for the Arnold company here and the latter a trainer of the stable.

Finn outbid McCafferty, Jim Arthur, and several others for Flintlock and got him for $2,300. He also bid in Terra Incognita for $950, Ben Lear for $925, Blanco for $510, and Maghoni for $300. Finn protested that the sale of the five named was bona fide, and that he paid the cash for them, and Receiver Gayle, who is a haberdasher here, substantiated his statement.

Advance Guard May Be Sold.

New York, March 6.—[Special.]—Advance Guard is to be sold at auction in Madison Square garden within two weeks if the joint owners, Roy Carruthers and Alec Shields, cannot agree what a half interest in the horse is worth. Friction between the two over the fact that Carruthers entered Advance Guard under his own name will cause a dissolution of the partnership. Shields left for Toronto tonight to confer with Carruthers. He will offer a price for the half interest, leaving Carruthers the option of paying it or taking it. Foxhall Keene recently offered $25,000 for the horse.

YALE. BASKETBALL CHAMPION.

New Haven Team Wins Intercollegiate Honors by Trouncing Harvard in Final Game 22 to 10.

New Haven, Conn., March 6.—[Special.]—Yale wound up the intercollegiate basketball championship tonight by trouncing Harvard, 22 to 10. It was a stubbornly contested game until the close of the first half, when Yale led, 9 to 8. Then the home team braced and made it a runaway match. Capt. Hanavan of Harvard put up a good defensive game, while Bigelow did the best work in scoring for the Cambridge team. The Hyatt brothers were the stars for Yale. Score:

Yale [22].		Harvard [10].	
R. F.	W. Hyatt	Grant	R. F.
L. F.	Cotton	Smith, Henderson	L. F.
C.	R. Hyatt	Linehan	C.
R. G.	Church, Anderson	Bigelow, Humphrey	R. G.
L. G.	Donahue	Hanavan	L. G.

Goals from field—R. Hyatt, 4; W. Hyatt, 2; Smith, Bigelow, 2; Church, Cotton, 3. Goals on fouls—Cotton, 2; Grant, 2. Referee—George Veltz, Trinity.

Yale Nine Gets Outdoor Practice.

New Haven, Conn., March 6.—[Special.]—The Yale varsity nine took its first outdoor practice of the season today. The diamond was found well dried and the candidates spent two hours in batting and general outfield practice. The work has progressed in the cage for three weeks under the direction of Capt. Winslow, Dr. Murphy, and "Red" Donahue, the St. Louis American leaguer. Capt. Winslow cut down the squad to thirty-eight men.

North Division, 28; Hyde Park, 13.

North Division defeated Hyde Park in a close game at the Hyde Park gymnasium yesterday by a score of 28 to 13. The leaders in the eastern league were given a scare by the Hyde Parkers, who are at the bottom of the league. At the end of the first half Hyde Park was in the lead by a score of 10 to 9. Lineup:

North Division [28].		Hyde Park [13].	
L. F.	Steffins	Ransom	R. G.
R. F.	Nelson	Perry	L. G.
C.	Weinberger	Hammond	C.
R. G.	Rennacker	Nuth	L. F.
L. G.	Kaese	Whipple	R. F.

Goals from field—Whipple [2], Nuth [3], Rennacker, Weinberger [7]. Steffins [2], Nelson [2]. Goals from foul—Ransom [3], Rennacker, Weinberger [3]. Umpire—La Rose.

English High, 28; Austin, 13.

English high defeated the Austin team at basketball yesterday by a score of 28 to 13. The two teams are rivals for positions in the finals for the high school championship, and the English High team increased its chances by winning. Lineup:

English High [28].		Austin [13].	
R. F.	Larmore	Dowse	L. G.
L. F.	Watson	Burns	R. G.
C.	Mackay	Walker	C.
R. G.	Graham	Neeves	L. F.
L. G.	Kirchman	Hotchkins	R. F.

Goals from field—Larmore [4], Watson [3], Graham, Kirchman, Neeves [2], Walker [3], Dowse. Goals from foul—Larmore [6], Neeves. Referee—Brown.

Medill High, 64; John Marshall, 6.

Medill ran up another big score on the John Marshall team in the game at Hull house yesterday afternoon. The final score was 64 to 6. Lineup:

Medill [64].		John Marshall [6].	
R. F.	Weisberg	Watson	C.
L. F.	Meyerovitz	Graves	R. G.
C.	Summers	Haynie	C.
L. G.	Cohn-Gawrinsky	Kilner	R. F.
R. G.	Wolpe	Richardson	L. G.

Goals from field—Weisberg [5], Meyerovitz [8], Summers [6], Cohn [3], Gawrinsky [2], Wolpe [6], Richardson [3]. Goals from foul—Weisberg [4]. Referee—Klapper.

Calumet, 29; Englewood, 7.

Calumet defeated Englewood at Calumet yesterday afternoon by a score of 29 to 7. Lineup:

Calumet [29].		Englewood [7].	
R. F.	Joe Clark

DEATHS.

Marriage or death notices will be called in condensed form, without extra charge, for publication in the Paris edition of the New York Herald. If advertisers so request, by writing on their notices when handing them in. Cable to the New York Herald European edition.

Adams, Fred St. P.
Arnold, Theodore.
Brosted, Thore.
Brown, Grace Evelyn.
Burke, John.
Casilius, Otto.
Callahan, Patrick J.
Carbray, Louis L.
Chandler, Ellen.
Cooper, George W.
Crehan, Mrs. Jane.
Cusick, William.
Darr, Felicia.
Detmer, Ursula.
Diez, George.
Donahue, Mrs. Mary.
Egan, Maria.
Felgenbaum, Johanna.
Fischer, Boleslaw.
Gannon, Martin.
Haugh, J. R.
Kauffman, Frank.
Kies, Conrad.
Kenny, Andrew Lincoln.
Knapp, Margaret F.
Klever, Mrs. Julia.
Leary, Frank D.,
Leicklet, Theodore.
Lucett, Stephen.
Luke, Alfred.
Masterson, Richard; McDonald, William A., Oleon, Thomas.
O'Donohue, Timothy J., O'Hair, Norah.
Priest, Mrs. Ira.
Paulsen, Caroline C., Petterson, Jennie A., Robar, Mrs. Mary.
Rommel, Henry.
Sheldon, William.
Scherer, George.
Schauler, George A., Stettauer, James.
Stantial, Otis T.,
Stanbom, John.
Tracy, William J.,
Wolf, Belle.
White, George Elliott.
Wolf, Belle.
Washburn, Elizabeth J.
Weinberger, Mrs. Maria.
Witkowsky, Gracille.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., March 6.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

Illinois and Indiana—Rain Saturday, Sunday fair, colder, fresh southeast winds becoming northwest.

Ohio—Rain Saturday, warmer in northwest portion, Sunday fair, not too warm, fresh east to southeast winds.

Lower Michigan—Rain Saturday and in south portion Sunday, fresh east winds becoming northwest.

Upper Michigan—Rain Saturday, Sunday snow or rain along the lake shore, fresh south, shifting to west winds.

Missouri—Fair in west, colder in east Saturday, Sunday fair.

Iowa—Fair in west, rain in east portion, colder Saturday, Sunday fair.

North Dakota—Fair, colder Saturday, Sunday fair, with warmer in northwest portion.

South Dakota and Nebraska—Fair, colder Saturday, Sunday fair.

Wisconsin—Rain Saturday, Sunday fair, colder, fresh southeast winds, shifting to northwest.

Minnesota—Rain or snow and colder Saturday, Sunday fair, warmer in west portion, fresh northwest winds.

Place of observation.
Time taken:
March 6, 8 p. m.

	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Velocity of wind	Precipitation 24 hours	State of weather
Abilene	68	70	S.	10		Clear
Albany	36	44	N.		.02	Clear
Alpena	32	34	S.E.			Cl'dy
Atlanta	66	70	S.		.02	Cl'dy
Amarillo	58	66	W.			Fair
Battleford	20	26	N.W.		Tr.	Fair
Bismarck	32	36	W.			Clear
Buffalo	38	44	E.			Clear
Boston	40	46	N.		.02	Clear
Cairo	60	68	S.E.		1.10	Fair
Calgary	30	34	E.		Tr.	Fair
Charlotte	62	68	S.		Tr.	Cl'dy
Cheyenne	30	36	N.W.			Clear
Chicago	42	44	S.		.03	Rain
Cincinnati	56	60	S.E.		.03	Rain
Cleveland	44	46	N.E.		Tr.	Clear
Concordia	40	40	W.		.05	Fair
Davenport	50	50	S.E.		.02	Cl'dy
Denver	38	48	S.W.		Tr.	Cl'dy
Des Moines	50	50	S.		.02	Cl'dy
Detroit	36	38	E.			Cl'dy
Dodge	36	42	W.		.01	Cl'dy
Dubuque	42	44	S.E.		.02	Cl'dy
Duluth	32	32	N.E.		.10	Rain
El Paso	66	72	W.			Clear
Edmonton	14	26	Calm			Fair
Galveston	62	68	E.			Cl'dy
Grand Haven	38	38	E.		.02	Rain
Green Bay	34	36	S.E.		.04	Rain
Havre	34	40	S.W.			Clear
Helena	34	40	S.W.			Clear
Huron	36	44	W.		Tr.	Clear
Indianapolis	54	56	S.E.		.02	Rain
Jacksonville	66	68	S.			Clear
Kansas City	62	64	S.E.		.02	Cl'dy
Lander	34	42	W.			Clear
Little Rock	70	76	S.E.		.54	Cl'dy
Los Angeles	56	60	W.			Clear
Marquette	34	36	S.		Tr.	Rain
Memphis	68	72	S.		.58	Fair
Medicine Hat	28	34	W.			Clear
Milwaukee	36	36	S.E.		.02	Cl'dy
Montgomery	72	74	E.		Tr.	Fair
Montreal	28	34	Calm		.10	Clear
Nashville	60	62	S.		.72	Rain
New Orleans	68	76	S.E.		.01	Cl'dy
New York City	46	52	E.			Fair
Norfolk	44	52	N.E.		Tr.	Cl'dy
North Platte	40	48	W.			Clear
Oklahoma	66	70	S.		.08	Rain
Omaha	44	46	W.		.01	Cl'dy
Oswego	34	36	E.			Fair
Palestine	70	72	S.E.		.04	Fair
Parkersburg	60	64	E.		Tr.	Cl'dy
Pierre	34	40	W.			Clear
Pittsburg	54	58	S.E.			Clear
Pueblo	40	56	E.			Clear
Qu'Appelle	14	30	N.W.		Tr.	Fair
Rapid City	38	44	N.W.			Clear
San Francisco	52	54	W.			Clear
St. Louis	58	58	S.		.26	Cl'dy
St. Paul	36	38	S.E.		Tr.	Rain
Salt Lake City	34	34	S.W.		Tr.	Fair
San Antonio	72	76	S.E.			Cl'dy
Sault Ste. Marie	32	36	S.			Cl'dy
Springfield, Ill.	56	56	S.W.		.04	Rain
Springfield, Mo.	60	62	S.E.		.30	Cl'dy
Vicksburg	74	74	S.		.02	Fair
Washington	50	54	S.			Cl'dy
White River	34	38	S.			Fair
Wichita	56	56	S.		.10	Rain
Williston	28	28	W.		.01	Fair
Winnipeg	28	32	S.E.		.01	Snow

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 37; 9 a. m., 38; 10 a. m., 39; 11 a. m., 40; 12 m., 42; 1 p. m., 42; 3 p. m., 44; 6 p. m., 44. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.72; 6 p. m., 29.58.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the health department:

Arnold, Theodore, 67; 690 W. 12th-st. March 5.
Bezdikowska, Teofila, 50; 1818 48th-st., March 4
Bomark, Gustaf G., 41; 605 Lincoln-av., March 3.
Burke, John J., 29; 7047 Jefferson-av., March 5.
Carbray, Louis L., 20; 107 E. Lake-st., March 4.
Callahan, P. J., 38; 946 W. 12th-st., March 4.
Crawford, Thomas, 76; 1206 Addison-av., March 4.
Dresbach, Lena, 34; 476 Potomac-av., March 5.
Driscoll, Morris, 35; 1068 50th-pl., March 3.
Diretl, Leonora, 38; 89 Low-av., March 6.
Elliott, Mary A., 48; 1620 Dewey-pl., March 6.
Fiedler, William, 30; 26 St. James-pl., March 5.
Fench, Frank, 50; 836 S. Allport-st., March 5.
Frigerbutzo, Johanna, 32; 1322 Fosters-av., March 4.
Fuhrer, Boleslaw, 72; 166 Bissell-st., March 4.
Gordon, H. L., 40; 66 N. Green-st., March 5.
Gettmann, Jennie, 56; s. e. cor. Halsted and Melrose-sts., March 5.
Helle, Margaret, 48; 988 W. 15th-st., March 5.
Heide, Anna C., 62; 5830 Shields-av., March 4.
Hampton, Charles or Sam, 22; Mount Olivet.
Hegan, Bertha, 67; 1547 Bradley-pl., March 4.
Hardiw, Anna M., 73; 1571 Kimbell-av., March 4.
Henckel, Regina, 66; 522 N. Winchester-av., March 5.
Johnson, William H., 33; 897 Ashland-av., March 5.
Koos, John, 72; 5026 S. Loomis-st., March 4.
Lucett, Stephen, 19; 552 W. 43d-st., March 4.
Leavell, Mary M., 48; 6119 Madison-av., March 4.
Luke, Alfred, 53; 5240 Armour-av., March 6.
Laclna, Anna, 56; 709 S. Loomis-st., March 5.
Meyer, John, 60; 785 Tist-pl., March 4.
Manson, Fanny N., 45; 4931 Indiana-av., March 5.
Murray, Bridget, 52; 1375 W. Polk-st., March 4.
Marx, Amelia, 45; 618 Sedgwick-st., March 4.
McNally, William J., 39; 818 Walnut-st., March 5.
McDonald, William, 62; 418 W. 12th-st., March 5.
Nelson, Luella, 36; 99 Adams-st., March 5.
O'Rourke, Mary Ann, 42; 4243 5th-av., March 4.
Peterson, Jennie, 39; 1140 Maplewood-av., March 6.
Rapp, Ellsworth E., 38; 5758 Wentworth-av., March 5.
Ryan, John H., 50; 945 W. 63d-st., March 4.
Seiter, Frank J., 18; 5118 Maplewood-av., March 5.
Rassele, John, 46; 35 Starr-st., March 4.
Scherer, George, 54; 592 W. Park-av., March 5.
Slehia, Waclaw, 70; 1158 Keddie-av., March 5.
Sprague, Elian, 40; 6411 Halsted-st., March 5.
Sullivan, Michael, 37; 305 S. Clark-st., March 4.
Straud, Hilma O., 38; 1479 Roscoe-st., March 5.
Smith, Gladis, 7; 2719 Hillock-av., March 4.
Slomkae, Frank, 49; 8498 Mackinaw-av., March 4.
Tuttle, Katherine, 27; 842 S. Ohio-st., March 5.
Tracy, William J., 43; 1420 W. Harrison-st., March 5.
Weinberger, Marie T., 71; 27 Ewing-pl., March 4.
Wear, Thomas L., 54; 2704 Dearborn-st., March 5.
Wilson, Katie, 31; 3528 Armour-av., March 4.
Wolf, Belle, 23; 113 33d-st., March 5.
Witek, Joseph W., 48; 3821 Vernon-av., March 4.
Whalen, E. James, 54; 838 32d-st., March 3.
Ziegelman, Sara, 22; 342 W. 12th-st., March 6.
Zimmermann, Alex, 11; 89 Mohawk-st., March 4.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Edward C. Russel, Helena, Mont.; Lillian Kobler	46—24
Frederick Wilson, Irene Byron	27—20
Gustav C. Kott, Gussie Pagel	25—27
Herman Schosanski, Frieda Miller	21—21
Frank Rech, Annie Trnkay	21—21
Leo Kebschull, Annie Schmuddle	20—19
Younh J. Ralston, Ruth P. Hadfield	26—24
Julius Lind, Genevieve Bocsen	24—22
Walter P. O'Brien, Rosa B. Eich	23—18
Harry L. Jones, Mae E. Loeffler	25—21
Charles Cowan, Carrie Turner	27—20
Charles P. McGinnis, Ethel Ingham	22—22
Herbert M. Bergstrom, Nannie S. Johnson	23—22
Otto Sube, Christina Peterson	26—22
Adolf Wahl, Emma Rauch	30—31
A. W. Vermeulen, Andreanna J. Gort	40—30
Micholz Dsvay, Ida Rosenvasse	45—42
Frank Newhouse, Emelie Ahlgelm	25—20
Bohumil Paul, Julia Rapate	29—20
Andrew H. Jensen, Eva Oehmen	27—21
Patrick J. Sullivan, Rose Daugherty	33—32
Robert Bergman, Millie Nagel	43—32
Michael White, Estells Susie	23—18
Clarence C. Martin, Laura Benson	22—21
Herman L. Pohl, Rebecca Reiwtch	29—22
Hubert F. Stangle, Agnes Siebenodt	21—19
Rae Plage, Anna B. Robinson	21—18
Morris Gold, Celia Taltsibarn	22—23

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

FOREIGN MAILS WILL CLOSE AT CHICAGO postoffice today as follows:

For Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India, Roumania, Belgium, Cape Colony, and Lourenzo Marquez, 4:30 p. m.
For Cuba, 7:30 p. m.
For Alaska, 9 p. m.
For Jamaica, West Indies, via Boston, 12 p. m.
For Bahamas, via Miami, Fla., 12:15 p. m.
For Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Russia,—and Sweden, Sunday, March 8, via S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.
For Bermuda, 4:30 p. m.
For Hawaii, Japan, China, Corea, and Philippines, via San Francisco, by S. S. Siberia, Saturday, March 7, 9 p. m.
For Hawaii, Samoan islands, Fiji islands, New Zealand, New Caledonia, and Australia, via San Francisco, by S. S. Sonoma, Sunday, March 8, 9 p. m.

F. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

JULIUS BENDER, 230 TO 238 W. MADISON-ST. —Largest and by far cheapest house in Chicago for store and office fixtures for any line of business; we manufacture. Estimates free.

PARTITIONS FOR BANKS AND OFFICES CARried in stock; special work to order; rolling partitions for schools and churches. U. S. Desk and Office Fitting Co., 226-228 Wabash-av.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF NEW AND 2D hand office and store fixtures; lowest prices in the city. See us first if you care to save money. P. CASEY'S SONS, 41-47 5th-av.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS, NEW AND SECond hand; guaranteed by makers; liberal allowance on old register in exchange for new; highest price paid for second hand Nationals. 50 State-st.

FRED RENDER, EST. 1883, MANUFACTURER and dealer of store and office fixtures. Factory and salesrooms, Wabash-av., State and 20th-sts. Write for complete catalogue.

CASH REGISTERS BOUGHT AND SOLD— Highest prices paid; bargains in 2d hand Nationals. Cash Register Exchange, 198 Madison-st.

MAKE YOUR OFFICE OR STORE LIGHT AND cheerful with Daylight Prisms. Daylight Prism Co. Tel. 1093 Main.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF NATIONAL cash registers and billiard and pool tables. H. TUCKHORN & CO., 171 E. Randolph-st.

CHAS. BENDER, 129-131 WELLS-ST.—NEW and second hand fixtures for all lines of business; big bargains. Phone North 1462.

CASH REGISTERS—NEW AND SECOND HAND, sold and exchanged. 41 Dearborn-st.

PRINTING.

1,000 XXX LINEN LETTERHEADS, $1.50; CATalogues cheap. PANTUS, 183 Clark-st. Tel. C. 84.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Friday, March 6, 1903:

Grand-blvd., n e cor Dorchester-av., w f, 69½x175, incumb. $18,000, Nov. 8, 1902 [Julius O. Becraft to Jessie Hall] | $45,000
Grand-blvd., 412 s of 39th-st., w f, 17½x152, Dec. 1, 1902 [Jessie Hall to Fred E. Lee of Dowagiac, Mich.] | 21,000
Lake-st., n e cor N. 48th-av., e f, 50x112½, incumb. $8,000, March 5 [Peter O. Lindstrom to Sam Arado] | 20,500
13th-pl., s w cor Union-st., n f, 26x90, Feb. 26 [Esrael Samuels to Morris Cohn] | 12,500
Hermitage-av., 212 s of 45th-st., w f, 24x123, incumb. $1,000, Feb. 25 [J. D. Zierls to Wiktoryja Wolnisk] | 1,600
Indiana-av., No. 3347, 25x124, March 5 [P. Klein to Fred Batten] | 4,000
Wallace-st., 50 n of 36th, w f, 25x124, March 6 [C. Morton et al., by M. in C., to Frances E. Ogden] | 4,500
Sedgwick-st., 52 n of Heine-pl., e f, 30x150, March 5 [A. Uselding to Theo. J. Uselding] | 3,000
Locust-st., 163 w of Orleans, s f, 46x100, Feb. 10 [Margaret Kelly to Edith Ely Metcalf] | 3,500
Springfield-av., 150 n of Ohio-st., w f, 24x125¼, March 4 [S. T. Parsley to Charles Himelstein] | 1,500
18th-pl., 92 e of Leavitt-st., s f, 25x125, Jan. 31 [Joseph Jan Poklop et al. to Catholic bishop of Chicago] | 2,500
Blue Island-av., 149 n e of 15th-st., n w f, 24x120, March 5 [A. Lilienthal to Annie Lilienthal] | 2,000
25th-st., 163 w of Calumet-av., s f, 24x100, Feb. 27 [A. Grace et al. to John A. Wachter] | 3,500
Emerald-av., s w cor 30th-st., e f, 50x120, March 4 [E. H. Chandler et al., by M. in C., to Wm. E. Burch] | 2,172
18th-st., s w cor Clark, n f, 26x104, and ¼ 4mst., March 5 [A. P. L. Zippel to John L. Given] | 2,000
Fulton-st., n e cor Elizabeth, s f, 31x141½, Feb. 26 [S. Simons to Christian Hummel] | 7,200
Ohio-st., 125 e of cor 15th-st., n w f, 24x120, March 5 [A. Lilienthal to Annie Lilienthal] | 7,500
Dakin-av., 50 e of N. 51st, n f, 200x123, Aug. 9, 1902 [Geo. P. Koester et al. to Chas. M. Netterstrom] | 2,800
Patterson-av., 122 w of Lincoln-st., n f, 60x124, Feb. 13 [T. A. Turner et al., by M. in C., to Edward M. Kimball] | 1,148
S. Park-av., 245 n of 33d-st., w f, 16.47x164¾, March 4 [H. T. Byford to Samuel H. Trude] | 4,500
Ballou-st., 225 n of Marianne-st., e f, 20x125, Feb. 28 [F. W. Kamp to Conrad G. Hanson] | 3,000
W. 53d-st., 117 n of Iowa, e f, 33x134, Feb. 17 [A. McC. Gordon to John Dawson] | 3,500
Albany-av., 202 n of Grace-st., e f, 50x125, March 2 [L. D. Glang to Mathilda L. Nowak] | 1,080
Sacramento-av., s w cor 23d-st., e f, 44.7x127, Feb. 13 [S. Gorgolewus to W. Zoe] | 1,550
Powell-av., 97 n of Roosevelt-rd., w f, 40x195, Feb. 16 [Peter F. Thomsen to Herman H. Schles et al.] | 2,329
Grand-av., 100 n of Division-st., n e f, 50½x142¾, Feb. 27 [K. Watson et al., by M. in C., to Joseph Cornille] | 2,250
Milwaukee-av., s w cor Paulina-st., n e f, 24x100, March 2 [J. Meyne to Thomas H. Gravens] | 1
North-av., s e cor N. 47th-ct., n f, 49x122, Feb. 17 [Benj. F. Fleetmoor to Linn H. Connedy] | 2,290
Cooper-st., 138 s of Fullerton-av., w f, 25x131, Feb. 25 [W. Mueller to Louis Kroener]
Madison-st., W., No. 1153, 22x125, March 2 [Eliza J. Kernan to Frank H. Dodd] | 4,300
Berteau-av., 230½ e of Perry-st., s f, 28½ to alley, Incumb. $1,700, March 2 [A. M. Sulzer to Frank Smith] | 5,000
Clark-st., 390 s e of School, s w f, 25x200, Feb. 1, 1900 [M. M. Elder to Charlotte Stadler] | 3,400
Fulton-st., s e cor Oakley-av., n f, 24x90, Jan. 25 [M. Dolamore to Wm. J. Dolamore] | 6,500
Lowe-ave., 140 s of 38th-st., e f, 25x125, March 6 [J. Kelly to Annie O'Brien] | 1
76th-st., 25 e of Ellis-av., s f, 25x125, Feb. 10 [E. Ashford to Lucinda Baslis] | 1
Escanaba-av., 180 s of 88th-st., w f, 25x 138½, March 2 [J. Gelbath to Michael Miller] | 1,275
Escanaba-av., 200 s of 81st-st., w f, 25x121, Feb. 7 [G. A. Leggett to Chas. A. Lind] | 3,350
| | 3,100

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED yesterday by the secretary of state at Springfield as follows:

The Rice-Hyde Deposit company; incorporators, Bill Rice, Hank Hyde, and Hugh Fullerton; purposes, personal security.

Prindiville & Co., Chicago; capital, $10,000; incorporators, Edward J. Prindiville, Thomas W. Prindiville, Edward J. McArdle, Francis P. Bradonulia.

F. H. Misho company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; building and construction; incorporators, George C. Wilder, Frank B. Misho, Albert Martin.

Dornfield Pneumatic Tube Building Construction company, Chicago; capital, $50,000; manufacturing machines and devices for brewing and malting; incorporators, John F. Dornfield, Henry Ed Nothomb, Fred Dixon.

Dixon, Hanson & Co., Chicago; capital, $2,500; subscription book publishing business; incorporators, J. Hanson, Frank M. Dixon.

W. S. Johnson Lumber company, Chicago; capital, $15,000; manufacturing lumber and woodwork; incorporators, Clarence E. Matthews, Robert E. Crowe, Walter S. Beer.

Hall Casket company, Chicago; capital, $40,000; manufacturing caskets and undertakers' supplies; incorporators, Andrew Hall, William A. Hall, John C. Hall.

W. F. Hafner & Co., Chicago; capital, $25,000; manufacturing metal and wood specialties and toys; incorporators, W. F. Hafner, W. B. Crawford, George R. Jenkins.

Farmers' and Manufacturers' Rural Telephone company, Watson; capital, $1,600; operate a telephone system; incorporators, E. W. Tucker, C. F. Burkhardt, Jr.

Cypress Fruit Growers and Shippers' association, Cypress; capital, $2,500; dealing in fruits and vegetables; incorporators, Franklin M. Penrod, J. H. Hanson, George C. Fair.

Cone Express and Commission company, Rutherford, N. J.; capital, $1,000,000; capital in Illinois, $100,000.

Chicago Pneumatic Horse Collar company, Phoenix, Ariz.; capital, $250,000; capital in Illinois, $50,000.

George C. Wright company, St. Paul, Minn.; capital, $100,000; capital in Illinois, $5,000.

Central Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company, Jersey City, N. J.; capital, $500,000; capital in Illinois, $50,000.

James Rowland company, Manhattan, N. Y.; capital, $100,000; capital in Illinois, $25,000.

Arch M. Campbell company, Camden, N. J.; capital, $200,000; capital in Illinois, $10,000.

LOST AND FOUND.

LIBERAL REWARD, AND NO QUESTIONS asked, for the return of Marquise ring; lost in the loop room in the Fair Tuesday afternoon. J. F. DOWNEY, 332 5th-av.

FOUND—A HORSE AND BUGGY; SINGLE TOP buggy, brown horse. Call at 4065 Archer-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ANY ONE KNOWING THE PRESent address of Dr. Karst will confer a great favor by sending same to LEO E. LEVY, 233 Main-st., Memphis, Tenn.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—
Many families in moderate circumstances do all of their furnishing with us. "Special Credit" at cash prices. You can select from our elegant new stock everything worn by men, women, and children, or used in furnishing a home completely from "parlor to kitchen.
Established in 1886. E. SHOWERS & CO.,
2d and 3d floors. 217-219 State-st.

PERSONAL—MRS. SARA REIDY, FORMERLY 145 STATE-ST., removed to MASONIC TEMPLE, Hair store, 67 RANDOLPH-ST., ground floor. Hair dressing, manicuring, hair ornaments, etc.

PERSONAL — VARICOCELE, STUBBORN AILments; cures guaranteed; no operation; no guesswork; agreeable new treatment; latest discovery; home and office treatment equally effectual. Dr. Boyd, recently from clinics of Europe, specialist, chronic blood diseases, 78 State-st.

PERSONAL—MANICURING
FACIAL AND SCALP TREATMENT.
LADIES! GENTLEMEN!
MME. BARTON,
Suite 522, 263-269 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, 485 Wabash-av., teaches barber trade in short time. Free clinic, instructions, demonstrations, etc.; tools, diplomas, and positions given. Catalogue mailed free.

PERSONAL—MENTAL HEALING, HYPNOTIC suggestion, and personal magnetism shown and lecture on Intellect" Sunday at 3:15 by R. J. RAYMOND. Admission free. Hall 438, 26 East Van Buren-st.

PERSONAL—WHERE ALL OTHER REMEDIES FAILED BELGIAN HAIR GROWER restored the hair; examination of the hair and scalp free. BELGIAN DRUG CO., 84 ADAMS-ST., Dexter Bldg.

PERSONAL—THE PARIS
MANICURING, CHIROPODY,
FACIAL AND SCALP TREATMENT.
Vibratory treatments for rheumatism, etc. R. 315 BALTIMORE BLDG., 21 QUINCY-ST.

PERSONAL—FRUIT, SHADE, ORNAMENTAL trees, shrubs, vines, and perennial plants; landscape engineering. Write for catalogue. Kiehm's Nurseries, Arlington Heights, Ill. Phone No. 222.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BUGS, RATS, EXTERminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Call, write, or phone Wabash 322. FREDERICK & COX, 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—GENUINE MEXICAN OPALS, 25 and 50c; turquois matrix 50c. Ready to mount. Tourmalines and other native stones. Prices on application. Mexican Importing Co., San Diego, Cal.

PERSONAL — MANICURING, FACIAL AND scalp treatment; MISS SANFORD, R. 34 Times Bldg., Washington and 5th-av. Open Sundays.

PERSONAL — HYPNOTISM — CALL OR SEND your address to De Laurence Institute of Hypnotism and Occult Philosophy, 295 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—GEO. H. KIRK, HEATING ENgineer, steam or hot water; expert work. 5319 Wentworth-av.

PERSONAL—HAIR, RED VEINS, MOLES, PIMples, and facial deformities our specialty. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 31 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

PERSONAL — SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, etc., destroyed by electric needle; cure guaranteed. MME. A. KALMAN, 1210 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL — BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXIONS guaranteed all imperfections of the face removed. TOMPKINS-H. D., 1007 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—MANICURE AND SCALP TREATment; select patrons. 161 E. Washington-st., 3d floor; open Sunday.

PERSONAL—FACIAL TREATMENT, SHAMpooing. 95 Washington-st., Room 3, LED.

PERSONAL—52 McVICKER'S—MANICURING, scalp and facial treatments; first class work only.

PERSONAL — ERMA DAWSON, MANICURE, chiropodist. 1903 Wabash-av. Open Sunday.

PERSONAL—MRS. WARNER, 138 STATE-ST., 4th floor, painless chiropodist and foot specialist.

CANDIES.

CONFECTIONERY, FINE BONBONS, AND chocolates, famous throughout the United States. Send for wholesale and retail catalogue. C. F. GUNTHER, confectioner, Mansion House.

2 LB. BOX OF OUR FINEST SWEETMEATS shipped in specially prepaid boxes to any part of the U. S., $1.20. BERRY'S, 180 State-st.

MONUMENTS.

CHAS. G. BLAKE & CO., 719 WOMAN'S TEMPLE. Reliable makers of monuments and mausoleums.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—EXTRA CLERICAL work evenings and Saturday afternoons, either at home or at employer's office, by an honest, intelligent, and energetic young married man, 25 yrs. of age. I am a plain, rapid writer, very familiar with office work, and would do anything in a clerical line for moderate remuneration. Address B G 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—

An expert accountant wants work opening, writing up, examining, or balancing books. Large experience, excellent reference, reasonable price. Address W. C. BAINE, 514 North Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS bookkeeper or office man; 5 years' city experience in heavy, responsible position; well educated, live, energetic man, who can plan and systematize; good penman, rapid, accurate, and thoroughly reliable; refs. A1; fair salary. J 226, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED office man, who has been for a number of years in stock and bond brokerage business; understands bookkeeping; willing to start small salary; can give first class references; married. Address J 514, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER AS manager; good bookkeeper; familiar with details of office work; understand handling of men; experienced in foundry and structural iron work. Address L 418, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE WORK BY A young man, 19 yrs. of age; rapid and accurate at figures; can furnish best of references. Address L 447, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — ACCOUNTANT, EXperienced auditor, thorough systematizer, will open, post books, make monthly statement; excellent references. Address J 486, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH four years' experience, general office work, bookkeeping in connection if necessary. Address J 435, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BOOKKEEPER OR asst. bkpr.; age 21; 5 years' experience; accurate; A1 references; reasonable salary. Address J 323, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — IN WHOLESALE house at figuring discounts and general office work. Address J 231, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 21, EXP. fire insurance office; $10; hustler; can operate typewriter. Address J 328, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE YOUNG man of neat appearance; writes a fair hand; is not afraid of work. Address J 421, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENERAL OFFICE man, age 25; can furnish first class reference. Address L 321, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRIVATE SECRETary or correspondent in claim dept. in large establishment. WM. T. JONES, Oak Park.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED bill clerk and office clerk, age 19; references. Address H. HOLMES, 481 La Salle-av.

SITUATION WANTED — AS OFFICE CLERK; young man [22]; experienced; refs. J 322, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—SHIPPING CLERK; long exp.; competent; $11. J 401, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD SIGN AND CARD writer; reasonable. Address J 482, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SHIPPING CLERK; SOber, ambitious; refs.; $9. J 400, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — SALESMAN; HAVE best reference and well acquainted in mfg. business, in mchn. and china ware, clothing and furniture; will go for reasonable salary to start with. Address L 350, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AN UP TO DATE salesman, city or road; A1 references. Address J 487, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED salesman; city or road; first class references; hard worker. Address L 397, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY JEWISH YOUNG man, as salesman [ready-to-wear]; experience; A1 references; security. Address T R 404, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—SIDE LINE FOR SAloon trade, on commission. J 431, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — AS MECHANICAL EXpert or superintendent; experienced light interchangeable manufacturing, organizing, handling men, installing, designing labor saving devices and putting modern machinery into small shops; how to manufacture at low cost; held similar positions for fourteen years with large concerns; A1 references. Address J 317, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT MAchine blacksmith; can handle men; can act as superintendent or foreman of shop; understands bulldozer and die work thoroughly; have successfully handled bodies of men; my record is clean; can furnish first class references. Address L 337, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — COMPETENT GARdener, experienced in culture of hothouse plants, cut flowers, landscape gardening, wishes responsible position as head gardener on gentleman's residence; city refs. Address R. KLOSE, 1726 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SUPT. OR FOREman; general factory experience; not afraid to hustle; good manager; handle labor, mdse. iron, molding machinery, etc. L 539, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CARPENTER; HOTEL, business house; something permanent. Address J 122, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED engineer; first class references; good reason for changing. Address J 488, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CARPENTER, HOTEL, business house; something permanent. Address J 395, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRAFTSMAN, JIGS, dies, small machinery, or assistant to mechanical engineer. Address J 493, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GRADUATED CIVil engineer with 3 years' experience as structural draftsman. Address L 436, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS FOREMAN OR supt. in furniture or folding bed factory; references. Address J 520, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WATCHMAKER, WITH tools and references. J 461, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRAFTSMAN, PEN and ink; fine work; refs. L 528, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PLUMBER; 1ST CLASS mechanic. Address J 504, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WELL EXP. RELIable houseman; six years with one family; very good references. NO. 2720 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—JAPANESE BUTLER, waiter, or house work; Japaneses at home. 178 E. 53d-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — COACHMAN, FIRST class, good driver, sober, steady, reliable, willing at house and garden work; 2 years in last place; best Chicago references. J 408, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; SINgle, thoroughly understands care of horses and work around residence; furnish best city reference. Address L 351, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN HAVING had three years in college and graduate of a standard shorthand school, wishes position; office where he can make himself generally useful. Address J 536, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN STEnographer, city refs.; will accept moderate salary. Address J 321, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN, THOroughly competent stenographer and expert operator; no agencies. Address J 406, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER OR Supt. of factory; long and successful experience in interchangeable and rapid mfg.; practical and economical; good designer of labor saving machy. and tools; good organizer and manager of help; high character in every respect; best reference to substantiate my claims. A 576, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AMBITIOUS YOUNG man, general experience, particularly good as assistant to manager, desires to learn some business thoroughly; if good prospects, fix salary within 30 days at what I prove myself worth to you. Address J 434, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CREDIT MAN OR manager of large collecting agency; many years' experience in office work; eight years in bank; some time with large mercantile agency; best of references; surety bond. L 444, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TEMPORARY OR PERmanent, by expert advertiser and catalogue compiler. J. J. POTTINGER, 1205 Temple. 'Phone Franklin 703.

SITUATION WANTED—FACTORY MANAGER or superintendent; successful, energetic, and expert on m

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Employment Agencies.

CONTINUED FROM OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS

tell you all about it here, but we will say that we have perfected a system of registration which enables you to reach practically every employer in Chicago, and many in other cities, without trouble, or publicity. We are not experimenting, but have been doing this work for years, successfully. If you want to know more about it, call, or write us. Everything is treated in a business-like way, and confidentially.

We cover the educational, commercial, and technical fields.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTER COMPANY, 10th floor, 103 Washington-st.

WE HAVE THE BEST FACILITIES IN THE city for placing good office assistants in good positions. We use care in selecting applicants. That's why we succeed. Time is money to the business man. Save both by calling up

REYNOLDS & HODGES CO., 171 Washington-st.

PHONE MAIN 2052.

SATURDAY—WE WANT TODAY:

1 Engineer.	1 Bookkeeper.
2 Bar porters.	30 Office boys.
4 Waiters.	1 Bill clerk.
5 Housemen.	8 Stenographers.
6 Porters.	3 Painters.
6 Janitors.	1 Beauty.
5 Buss boys.	20 Factory boys.

NO JOB NO PAY. Morrell Agency. 146 State.

ACCOUNTANTS.
BOOKKEEPERS.
OFFICE MANAGERS.
OFFICE CLERKS.
STENOGRAPHERS.
Placed with leading business houses.
MERCANTILE EXCHANGE,
185 DEARBORN-ST.

WE FURNISH BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAphers, office help, boys.

KING'S MERCANTILE AGENCY,

134 Monroe-st. 92 La Salle-st. 324 Dearborn-st.
Central 3281. Main 1001. No phone.

WE WANT 5 A1 SHIPPING CLERKS.
AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION,
91 WASHINGTON-ST.

MAN—TO TAKE CHARGE OF CIGAR STAND; $15. Room 5, 201 S. Clark-st.

COACHMAN—PRIVATE FAMILY; $40. CALL Room 3, 199 S. Clark-st.

CLOTHING SALESMAN—$18 A WEEK. ROOM 4, 199 S. Clark-st.

JANITOR — $60. ROOM 4, 199 SOUTH Clark-st.

COLLECTORS—TWO GOOD MEN. ROOM 4, 199 S. Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF office in a wholesale commission business; must have South Water-st. experience and be able to operate typewriter; salary $12 to start; communications held confidential. Address W R 119, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—LADY OR YOUNG MAN; SALary $7 per week. Address L 538, Tribune office.

YOUNG LADY—WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCAtion to take charge of mail order department in doctor's office; salary to start $10. Address J 535, Tribune office.

YOUNG LADY—AS GERMAN READER IN OFfice; salary $5 week. Address J 509, Tribune.

Saleswomen, Solicitors, Etc.

EXPERIENCED LADIES FOR CITY WORK; house to house soliciting and demonstrating; good salary paid. Call between 8 and 10 a. m. Hotel Menominee, Dearborn-av. and Erie-st. E. J. KAPPLER.

SALESLADIES—
3 GOOD SALESLADIES ON GLOVES.
5 GOOD SALESLADIES ON SILKS.
3 SALESLADIES ON LINENS.
APPLY SUPT. SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.

TRAVELERS—WOMEN AND MEN TO TRAVEL and employ lady agents; best line; best terms ever offered. Call or write. Taxis Toilet Goods Co., Chicago.

Domestics.

COOK—GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN PREferred. Call 501 W. Adams-st.

COOK—GOOD; AT ONCE; FEMALE; RESTAUrant. 151 N. Western-av.

HOUSEWORK—EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework; small family; no washing; references required. 1144 Michigan-av., Evanston.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SKIRT CUTTER AND FITTER—THOROUGHLY experienced; one who has had State-st. experience; no others need apply. Call dressmaking dept., 5th floor. MANDEL BROTHERS.

SKIRT AND COAT MAKERS—FIRST CLASS. Apply 8th floor, south room, dressmaking section. MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

TEN FINISHERS ON PANTS; MUST BE FIRST class hands. Apply ED V. PRICE & CO., 266 Franklin-st., 9th floor.

TEN OPERATORS ON PANTS; MUST BE FIRST class hands. Apply ED V. PRICE & CO., 266 Franklin-st., 9th floor.

Nurses.

NURSE—EXPERIENCED; ENGLISH, CANAdian, or German; for three children, ages 7, 5, and 2; country; references required. Call at 1801 Michigan-av., between 2 and 4.

Agents Wanted.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS OF REFINED APpearance and good talkers to take orders for patent corset; agents making from $20 to $50 per week. 92-96 State-st. Suite 903 Stewart Bldg., opposite Marshall Field's.

WOMAN AGENT—BEST SELLING ARTICLE ever offered to agents; every lady buys one; sample prepaid for $1. MRS. MORTENSEN, 209 Brown-av., Harlem, Oak Park, Ill.

LADY AGENTS—FOR CORSETS AND OTHER novelties; liberal commissions; big money. St. Louis Corset Co., St. Louis, Mo.

TWELVE LADIES AND SIX GENTLEMEN TO canvass. N. Center-ave. H. COOL.

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STENOGRAPHER—LADY; PERMANENT POsition; good chance for advancement to capable person; $8 to start. Chicago Art Company, 42 W. Jackson.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY, TO FILL position on Lake-st.; salary $12; no agencies need answer. Address J 531, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS—DO YOU WANT TO KNOW the easiest way to get the place you want? There isn't room to

Continued under "Employment Agencies." Male.

25 OLIVER OPERATORS FOR FILLING IN FORM LETTERS. EXPERIENCED OPERATORS EARN $8 TO $14 PER WEEK. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., 96 FULTON-ST.

Miscellaneous.

ADDRESSERS—ON WRAPS; GOOD PENMEN; piece work in office. Address J 437, Tribune.

BINDERY GIRLS—EASY WORK. E. L. FULLER & CO., 340 Dearborn-st.

EXPERIENCED BINDERY GIRLS. ROGERS & WELLS, 521 Wabash-av.

GUM WRAPPERS—APPLY 384 E. ILLINOIS-st.

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MODEL—ON SKIRTS; SIZE, 24X43. GINSBURG BROS., 106 W. Adams-st.

SEE OUR OFFER IN INSTRUCTIONS TO teach hairdressing, manicuring, face treatment, or chiropody. Moler College, 435 Wabash-av.

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25 EXPERIENCED GIRLS—FOR INCLOSING circulars. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., 96 Fulton-st.

Employment Agencies.

SATURDAY—WE WANT TODAY:

4 Office girls.	2 Stenographers.
2 Addressers.	1 Bookkeeper.
10 Chambermaids.	8 Cooks.
15 Waitresses.	10 Kitchen girls.
3 Laundresses.	3 Pantry girls.
2 Janitresses.	5 Paint cleaners.

100 places for light factory work, domestics, restaurant and hotel helpers.
NO JOB NO PAY. Morrell Agency, 146 State.

WE FURNISH POSITIONS FOR
BOOKKEEPERS,
STENOGRAPHERS,
AND OFFICE HELP.
KING'S MERCANTILE AGENCY,
134 Monroe-st. 92 La Salle-st. 324 Dearborn-st.
Central 3281. Main 1001. No phone.

LADY STENOGRAPHER AND BILL CLERK—Apply the Smith Premier Typewriter Co.

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DRESSCUTTING, MILLINERY, DRESSMAKing, and ladies' tailoring; all branches taught. Remember, our cut to order skirt waists or skirt patterns make dressmaking easy. Visitors invited to see our newest importation of skirt models. McDowell School, 78 State-st., opp. Field's.

S. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL OF DRESSCUTTING, tailoring and millinery, opening of imported crinoline models begins March 16; patterns cut to measure. 39 State-st., Room 300. MME. WINKLEBLECK, Mgr.

LADIES, LEARN A PROFESSION THAT WILL pay big salaries; full course taught in six weeks at the Fine Art Millinery School, 709 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

ENTERPRISE COLLEGE OF MILLINERY, 34 E. Monroe-st., teaches the French method; the easiest, quickest, and most correct; position gtd.; eve. classes.

BE YOUR OWN DRESSMAKER—LEARN FROM Mme. Hoffmeyer how to cut, fit, and design; bring in your material and make under my instruction. 418, 35 Randolph-st.

MILLINERY TAUGHT FROM BEGINNING TO end. Try our short course on spring work. McDOWELL SCHOOL, 78 State-st., opp. Field's.

EMPIRE SCHOOL OF MILLINERY; HIGH class instruction; special attention given in designing; positions when competent. 309, 39 State-st.

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South Side.

4349 ELLIS-AV., CORNER HOUSE—HANDsome suite, with private bath. Phone Gray 3203.

267 MICH.-AV., NEAR AUDITORIUM—BEST rooms, table, and references, for refined people.

3846 LAKE-AV.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED front room and board; best trans.; reasonable.

2032 MICHIGAN-AV.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT room, with board. Phone 4091 Cal.; refs.

1503 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, first-class table board; references.

1010 E. 55TH-ST., FIRST FLAT — FINELY FURnished room, modern; excellent board; near L.

9 E. 31ST-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS; HOME TAble; I. C. and cable 1 block; telephone.

North Side.

247 DEARBORN-AV., THE ARLINGTON—SUperior accommodations for families; also single rooms; excellent table; steam heat; elevator.

16 ASTOR-ST.—MAISON-DU-NORD, NEAR THE lake and Division-st.; handsome, convenient, homelike; room with board, $6 to $10 per week.

205 CASS-ST.—ELEGANT FRONT ROOMS WITH board. MRS. KAUTZ. Tel. 4481 Dearborn.

519 LA SALLE-AV.—FIRST CLASS DOUBLE and single rooms; board. Phone Black 876.

Hotels.

THE LOUVRE, FAMILY HOTEL, 3611 LAKEav.—Newly remodeled; all modern conveniences; exceptionally elegant furnished rooms, single or en suite, with or without private bath; splendid view of lake or avenue; ballroom, parlors, drawing, smoking, and billiard rooms; our cuisine, dinner well known, unsurpassed; Ill. Central ½ block, cable 2 blocks; references. Telephone Oakland 1237. Reasonable rates.

HOTEL WARNER, 83D-ST. AND COTTAGE Grove-av.—First class residential hotel; finest located; newly and completely furnished throughout; fireproof; 220 outside rooms; 140 private baths; room, with private bath, $5 to $8 per week; fine new cafe; cuisine and service the best. McGUIRE & COBB, Props., formerly with the Lexington.

"THE ONTARIO HOTEL," N. STATE AND Ontario-sts., Chicago. Absolutely fireproof; American plan, $10 to $15 per week; European plan, $1 per day. Elegant rooms. Fine table. Electric cars pass the door.

THE EDINBURGH—2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—American and European. Room single and en suite, with private bath. Fireproof, modern; 10 minutes to shopping district; convenient to 22d-st., I. C., Alley L, Wabash, and Indiana-av. cars.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH AND LEXINGTON-AV.—Block from S. S. L. I. Co., electric lines; steam; baths. Tel. Oak. 656. American or European.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D AND LAKE-AV.—Rooms, single or en suite, with or without bath; ten minutes from city. Telephone Hyde Park 192.

HOTEL WYCHMERE (EUROPEAN), INDIANAav. and 18th-st.—150 elegant outside rooms; all modern; reasonable rates. MRS. H. YORK, Mgr.

HOTEL VONWAL, 3800 LAKE-AV.—ELEGANT outside rooms, single or en suite; elevator and bell service; good table; I. C. 1 and cable 2 blocks.

NORTH SHORE HOTEL—LINCOLN PARK AND Deming-pl.—Parlor suite with bath; also single or double rooms; $7 up.

NORTH SHORE HOTEL, LINCOLN PARK and Deming-pl.—Family hotel; elevators, bell service, electric lights; winter rates, $7 up.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-BLVD. AND 22D-ST., Lexington Hotel, fireproof, high grade; a few rooms at $5 per week each; with hot and cold running water, clothes closet, steam heat, electric light, finely furnished; prompt bell service; gentlemen's bathrooms on each floor, no extra charge; gentlemen's new popular priced cafe. Long distance telephone in every room.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, Michigan-av. and 46th-st.; two in family; references exchanged; permanent; fine transportation. Address J 371, Tribune office.

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TO RENT—2 FRONT CONNECTING, UNFURnished rooms, with bath and heat. 3539 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS—THE LAFAYETTE, 10-12-14 East Harrison-st.; steam, running water; one block south of Auditorium; walking distance.

TO RENT—SINGLE ROOMS, EVERY COMfort, references; one cheap to girl or woman occupied, with kitchen privilege. L 331, Tribune.

TO RENT—15 E. 39TH-ST., 2D FLAT, NEAR Lake-av., nicely furnished parlor; hot and cold water. Tel. 1283 Blue.

TO RENT—3229 RHODES-AV., FRONT ROOMS; handsomely furnished; housekeeping privileges; low rates.

TO RENT—2805 INDIANA-AV., 3D FLAT—Handsome steam heated front alcove; private family.

TO RENT—ROOMS; MODERN; BOARD IF DEsired; first class location. 2603 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—197 OAKWOOD-BLVD., 2D FLAT, large front parlor. Phone Blue 1063.

TO RENT—SMALL ROOM NEAR ROCK ISLAND station, 6540 Yale-av.

TO RENT—92 37TH-ST., FLAT 4, ROOM FOR 1 or 2 employed; reasonable; near I. C. and C. G.

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TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; MODERN Call evenings or Sunday. 215 E. 31st-st., Flat 51.

TO RENT—3255 INDIANA, BEAUTIFUL LARGE front room; widow; owning home.

West Side.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM; STEAM heat, hot water, electric light; CLINE, 875 Jackson-blvd.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, steam heat, bath; also for housekeeping; all outside rooms. 483 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, GAS and bath, at reasonable rates. 971 W. Monroe-st.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM FOR TWO, 506 Monroe-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; ALL modern conveniences; walking distance. 237 N. State-st., Flat 1.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS, PRIvate house. Phone 864 Irving. 1823 Wrightwood-av.

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TO RENT—3 CHOICE ROOMS; REFERENCES. 385 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT — OUR INSPECTED, CLASSIFIED rooms, apartments, board in choicest in city. THE RENTING CO., 512, 115 Dearborn. Cen. 2253.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAN AND WIFE, good sized, well furnished room, running water in room, and bed must be first class; price must be reasonable; give full particulars and price per week. Address L 311, Tribune office.

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WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, NEAR LINCOLN Park, in private family by young man of good character. Address L 455, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—$45, 12 ALDINE-SQUARE, 10 ROOM residence in first class condition; modern plumbing; hardwood floors; possession given April 1st. JOHN P. MARSH & CO., 1020 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—KENWOOD AND MADISON PARK—All kinds of modern houses, new and nearly new; $35 to $150; 5 minutes from Ill. Central and trolley. A. W. GREEN, 186 50th-st.

TO RENT—4759 MADISON-AV., 8 ROOM BRICK; hardwood floors; furnace; 2 blocks L. station. Apply C. J. STAMBAUGH, 52 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3226 VERNON-AV., MODERN 8 room brick; natural gas furnace; hardwood floors; good yard; rent $30.

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TO RENT—MR. HORACE W. BEEK'S RESIdence at Winnetka; completely furnished; near lake; large grounds. Address HORACE W. BEEK, 684 East 48th-pl., Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

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TO RENT—HOUSES, FLATS, AND STORES. CALLAN & VARTY, 145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUBURBAN COTTAGE; 5 to 6 rooms, from May 1; good transportation; state location and terms. L 469, Tribune.

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South Side.

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TO RENT—FOR A FIRST-CLASS DENTIST OR physician, an elegant first flat, modern, corner 65th and Rhodes-av.; rent reasonable. Keys at 6362 Rhodes-av. or 210 State-st., Room 17.

TO RENT—24 ELEGANT NEW 8 ROOM apartments, 4428 Vincennes-av. Every flat a perfect palace. See them today. Prices moderate. Agent on premises.

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TO RENT — CONCORD APARTMENT BLDG., 34th and Indiana-av., 4 to 7 room apartments. JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LENOX FLAT, FIRST FLOOR, 4 rooms; steam, range, bathrooms; winter $20; summer, $17; no children. 3537 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—NEW MODERN 8 ROOM FLAT; IMmediate possession; 3549 Grand-blvd. 6 room flat, $16; 4351 St. Lawrence-av.

TO RENT—CHOICE MODERN 4 ROOM FRONT and rear heated flats. 6237 Cottage Grove-av., near Alley L sta., $20-$25. 175 Dearborn, R. 312.

TO RENT—3 ROOM FLATS, STEAM HEAT, HOT water, gas range; $12 up. 3629 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—SIX NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, all modern improvements. 185 E. 25th-st.

TO RENT—3731 LANGLEY, 5 ROOM FLAT, $26; from April 1, 4 rooms, $24; steam, etc.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FOR $35 AND UPWARD, 6 ROOM flat, with all modern conveniences, in new building, 4 blocks from Lake Park; also 5 room flat, $30. Apply on premises, 3 E. 39th-st.

TO RENT—$30, 6 ROOM FLAT; $25, 5 ROOM flat; $20, 4 ROOM flat; all modern conveniences; 3 blocks from Lake Park

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L. F. HOPKINS & CO.,
INVESTMENT BANKERS.

167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 304.
555 LINCOLN-AV. (UPSTAIRS).
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LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., CHEAPER THAN ANY WHO ADVERTISE, AND CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER RATES PUBLISHED.

WE LOAN CHEAPER THAN THOSE WHO ADVERTISE AS FOLLOWS:
$ 40.00 FOR $1.50 A MONTH.
$ 50.00 FOR $1.75 A MONTH.
$ 75.00 FOR $2.25 A MONTH.
$100.00 FOR $2.75 A MONTH.
$125.00 FOR $3.50 A MONTH.
$150.00 FOR $4.25 A MONTH.
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REMEMBER THAT OUR RATES ARE CHEAPER THAN THE ABOVE.
PERSONS KNOWING WHAT OTHERS CHARGE WILL APPRECIATE THIS REDUCTION.

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(ALSO LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.)

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ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO, YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH, FROM $20 TO $1,000 ON THE FOLLOWING SECURITY, LOCATED ANYWHERE IN COOK COUNTY: ON
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY.
THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY; LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN THE COST OF THE LOAN. THERE ARE NO RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR MOVING WHEN YOU WISH. NO CHARGE OF ANY KIND TAKEN OUT IN ADVANCE; YOU RECEIVE THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE LOAN IN CASH.
MAIN OFFICE OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
79 DEARBORN-ST.,
ROOMS 216 AND 217.

THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
180 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 202.
S. E. COR. HALSTED-ST.

DON'T WORRY—
YOU CAN BORROW MONEY FROM ME ON YOUR FURNITURE OR PIANO at the following low cost:

$25 for $1.00 a month.
$30 for $1.25 a month.
$35 for $1.40 a month.
$40 for $1.50 a month.
$50 for $1.75 a month.
$75 for $2.25 a month.
$100 for $2.75 a month.
$125 for $3.50 a month.
$150 for $4.25 a month.
$200 for $5.50 a month.

If you have ever borrowed money on this class of security you will appreciate these exceedingly low rates; compare with what others charge and see the great saving; all applications given prompt attention; no delay or publicity; the property remains undisturbed in your possession.

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NOT IN THE TRUST.

WE LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC. WE OFFER UNEQUALED RATES. BEST TERMS. QUICKEST SERVICE. ABSOLUTELY PRIVATE.

ANY AMOUNT. ANY TIME. ANY PAYMENTS.
Deal with an old and reliable company and you will establish a credit that may be useful in the future.
WE MEET ALL COMPETITION.
It will require only an interview to establish the truth of our statement. We solicit that interview.
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154 MONROE-ST., SUITE 505.
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201 W. 63D-ST., COR. WENTWORTH-AV.
South Side office open evenings.

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567 W. 47th-st., corner State-st.

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567 W. Madison-st., Room 2, cor. Ogden-av.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Property left in your possession. Our South and West Side offices are open evenings until 9 o'clock, thus accommodating people living on South and West Sides. Lowest rates in city.
BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS.

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LOWEST RATES. FAIREST TERMS.
Organized and established to make loans to those who need them. CALL ON US.
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IS YEARS I HAVE LOANED ON ALL KINDS OF personal effects without removal, publicity, or advantage taken. In sickness or disappointment my motto has been to treat honest men with perfect honor. If my signature is worth a million my word is worth the same. Papers are free. Before you borrow see S. RICHARDSON, 154 La Salle-st., Room 16, Otis Block.

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CHAS. PASSOW & SONS ON PLAIN NOTES.
FURNITURE LOANS; goods remain in your undisturbed possession.
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LOANS ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND jewelry at lowest rates. SLATTS & POE, reliable American pawnbrokers, 167 S. Clark-st.

LOANS OF ALL KINDS.
CHICAGO DISCOUNT CO.,
167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 306.

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WANT LOAN $100 ON FURNITURE, PRIvate party only. Address J 497, Tribune office.

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Aurora Gold [D. L. & Co.]	$ .40
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Horseshoe	.30
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H. H. WEST.
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THE LADIES' PHYSICIAN.
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HOURS: 9 TO 6; SUNDAYS, 10 TO 1.
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Dr. McGrath has no medical assistants, and conducts all business and correspondence personally.
Patients from out of town who wish to remain under my personal care will be placed in my private sanitarium, which is supplied with every convenience for the safety and privacy of patients. Rates will save time and money by first calling at my office, where they will have the benefit of the highest skill at the lowest possible terms. Consultation free. Correspondence strictly confidential.
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FOR LADIES EXCLUSIVELY.
Removed to 78 State-st.
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DR. W. F. BRINEY,
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WOMEN WHO REQUIRE THE ADVICE OF A PHYSICIAN owe it to themselves to seek the aid of one who is an EXPERT in the treatment of the complaints peculiar to their sex.
Every woman will find in Dr. Briney A FRIEND and ADVISER who will give her the benefit of his marvelous skill in restoring her to health and happiness.
Under his reliable and skillful treatment a cure is effected. Patients may return home the same day or remain under his personal care at his elegant suburban sanitarium.
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Increasing as the years go by.
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For particulars call or write to 1107 Ashland Block, Chicago.

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FOR SALE—STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' clothing, shoes, furnishing goods, etc.; business $30,000 per year; rent $25 per month; stock Feb. 1 $8,000; expenses very light; good for $5,000 to $7,500 net profit per year; proprietor must leave on account of health. Address S O 235, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RETIRING PARTNER'S HALF INterest in old established business; clearing $400 monthly; business can be specialized; experience unnecessary. HALL & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

IF YOU HAVE $500 TO $1,000 AND LOOKING for a safe investment where you can get a steady position, investigate this ad.; bank reference. Address T T 474, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS TYPEWRITing, shorthand, and reporting business in Colorado; clearing $4,000 yearly; give reporting refs. Address H V 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH FROM $25,000 TO $50,000 to purchase retiring partner's half interest in an old established manufacturing business; highest refs. required. Address H 280, Tribune office.

TRAVELER—RELIABLE, FOR AN EASTERN house, from Chicago; salary weekly and expenses; $50 bond required. Address ALEXANDER, Colonial, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, $10,000, owing to illness going to California; bank'g and commercial references; no agents. Address L 441, Tribune office.

WE HAVE SPECIAL MEANS FOR MARKETING unlisted stocks and bonds, and for promoting legitimate companies. Address T D 421, Tribune.

OFFICE MAN—SALARY AND EXPENSES will net $3,000 a year; $200 cash required. Call at 385 Wabash-av., Abbott Co.

HAVE LEGITIMATE COMPANY, PAYING 10 per cent; it will pay to investigate. 23, 164 La Salle-st.

WE MUST SELL AT BEST OFFER WITHIN 8 days finest bakery on N. Side. T. M. WOOD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE SMALL SALOON, DOWNtown, for reasonable price on account of leaving city. Address P 450, Tribune office.

ESTABLISHED MFG. CONCERN WILL GUARantee big returns to investor with $5,000; take control. Address M L 497, Tribune office.

FOR SALE, — COMPLETE COFFEE ROASTing plant; good location. Address J 589, Tribune.

BILLIARD, POOL, CIGAR STORE—$660; VERY fine. 819 Van Buren-st.

$100 STARTS MANUFACTURING, TRAVELING, office or mail order proposition. 517, 35 Randolph.

SONG WRITER AND PUBLISHER WANTS active party to join him. J 526, Tribune.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, WITH 4 ROOM flat. 3015 Wentworth-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 66X16 JOHN MOHR BOILER, WITH FRONTS AND HAWLEY DOWN DRAFT FURNACE, GOOD AS NEW, WITH INJECTOR. APPLY TO 525 "THE ROOKERY," CITY.

WE MFG. METAL SPECIALTIES, DIES, SPCLmachy., etc.; oval dies, rears, molds and turning; new and 2d hand punch presses in stock. KOHLER DIE & SPECIALTY CO., 86 Michigan-st.

WANTED—15 HORSE POWER GASOLINE ENgine in good running order; cheap; must be guaranteed. Address, giving price and full particulars, 4735 So. Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—ONE 15 H. P. FIREBOX BOILER on skids. Nye Steam Pump & Machinery Co., 72 W. Washington-st.

ANYTHING MANUFACTURED IN METAL novelties; special machinery, etc. Address Ill. Die & Tool Works, 18 W. Randolph. Tel. Main 2013.

FOR SALE—12X12 N. Y. SAFETY ENGINE; 84X16 horiz. boiler; engines and pumps, all sizes. The E. H. Wachs Co., 158 Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—65 H. P. FOOS GAS ENGINE, ALmost new; cost $2,000; our price $900. Backus Gas Engine Co., 216 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—14X72 IN. ENGINE LATHE, $110; 12x52 in. back geared lathe, $95; 12x6 ft. speed lathe, $20. Call at once. 181 E. Division-st.

300 2D HAND MOTORS, DYNAMOS IN STOCK, all kinds. Guarantee Electric Co., Clinton and Adams.

NEW AND 2D HAND GASOLINE ENGINES, marine and stat'y. T. Holliday, 216 S. Clinton.

WE REPAIR, RENT, BUY, AND SELL GAS engines. Colborne Mfg. Co., 31-41 E. Indiana-st.

GAS & GASOLINE ENGINES BOUGHT, SOLD, rented & exchanged. McDonald, 86 W. Randolph.

ENGINES, BOILERS, HEATERS, PUMPS, AND machinery. A. L. Dawson & Co., 20 W. Washington.

SECOND HAND ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS, machinery. L. D. POLLARD, 44 S. Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—GASOLINE ENGINES AND WOOD working machinery. Price M.Co., 162 W. Lake-st.

GAS ENGINES—STATIONARY, MARINE, AND automobile. Cavanaugh & Darley, 48 Canal-st.

MACHINE MADE WOOD GEAR PATTERNS; all kinds wood patterns. 58 W. Randolph-st.

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ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
PROF. WARD, WORLD'S GREATEST CLAIRVOYANT and SPIRIT MEDIUM, is permanently located here. He advises on business, speculation, marriage, love, and divorce; reunites separated, causes speedy and happy marriage with the one you love, removes evil influence, speaks to your departed relatives and friends, gives names; in fact, everything. QUESTIONS ANSWERED AS A TEST. HE CHARGES BUT ONE DOLLAR FOR THIS WEEK ONLY. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or no fee accepted. Consultation only at Studio, Chicago home during HOURS 10 TO 8 DAILY; 10 TO 6 SUNDAY. READINGS BY MAIL UNEQUALED. Office and residence,
299—MICHIGAN-AV.—299
Opposite Gen. Logan's monument.
Cut this out for FREE TEST. It does not appear daily.

WELL—IF YOU ARE THROUGH WITH ALL of the high toned clairvoyants, consult LUCRETIA, the Roumanian gypsy woman, on all affairs of life. 2352 Cottage Grove-av. Cut this out.

SAFES.

WE HAVE 68 SECOND HAND SAFES AND A big lot of new safes, assorted sizes, that we will sell at greatly reduced prices. Sabath Safe and Lock Co., 158 5th-av.

SAFES—NEW AND SECOND HAND SAFES. We are compelled to sell at greatly reduced price, owing to the notice to reduce the weight on our floor. Sabath Safe Co., 158 5th-av.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND hand safes in the city. 52 and 54 Wabash-av.
HALL SAFE AND LOCK CO.

FOR SALE—NEW SAFE, 33 INCHES HIGH; cheap. C. E. GREENAMYER & CO., 168 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

IT IS NOW TIME TO THINK ABOUT FENCES for spring. We want your orders before the rush comes. If you wait you may be compelled to use inferior fencing made by imitators of The Page Woven Wire Fence. Write for information.
AUSTIN CLEMENT, V. P., 200 Monroe-st.

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FOR SALE—SECOND HAND BILLIARD AND pool tables; we rent tables, with privilege of buying. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 263 and 265 Wabash-av.

BRAND NEW BILLIARD TABLES, $99; BARgains. Chas. Passow & Sons, 196 E. Washington.

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PATENTS—PROTECT YOUR IDEAS; NO ALlowance, no fee; consultation free; established 1864. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., 758 Rookery.
St. Tel. Franklin 481. Main office, Washington, D. C.

L. B. COPELAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
54 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

CLOTHING, FURS, ETC.

MRS. H. STARR, 472 S. STATE-ST. CASH prices paid for cast off ladies' and gents' clothes; also sealskins. 'Phone Harrison 2356.

H. S. 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast off clothing.

TRUSSES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS.

DR. WOLFERTZ, SPECIALIST, 90 5TH-AV., expert truss fitter; rupture and deformities positively cured with my latest appliance. Trusses 50c to $10. Elastic stockings, abd. sup. Sun. 9 to 12.

THE RIGHT TRUSS, RIGHTLY FITTED AT THE right price. Ben G. Green, 1533 Masonic Temple.

TALKING MACHINES.

LYON & HEALY'S VICTOR TALKING MAchines are the clearest and most musical; all the new records; easy terms. Wabash-av. and Adams.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN CO., 185-187 Wabash-av., general auctioneers. Sales at store every Wednesday and Saturday, 10 a. m. Furniture, carpets, gen. household goods. Tel. 2100 Cen.

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H. B. BURCKHART, 3617 FOREST-AV. TEL. Gray 1348. Books balanced and adjusted.

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E. BAGGOT CO., 169-171 E. ADAMS-ST., MANUfacturers and retailers. Special designs.

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WANTED—COPY OF WEBSTER'S UNAbridged Dictionary; any edition between 1890 and 1875; give particulars as to date of issue, condition, and price wanted. H 504, Tribune office.

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4X5 RAY CAMERA, R. R. LENS; DOUBLE swing, $7.50. Cameras rented and exchanged. Developing and printing. Central Camera Co., 51 Adams-st.

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WANTED—A LIGHT VICTORIA; ALSO LIGHT brougham and single harness. Address T R 573, Tribune office.

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Six grand cruises during June, July, and August by the palatial steamers

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Twin Screw Express and Passenger Service.

Pennsylvania	Mar. 7	Bluecher	May 28
Patricia	Mar. 14	Pennsylvania	May 30
Bluecher	Mar. 21	Deutschland	June 4
Pretoria	Mar. 28	Patricia	June 6
Waldersee	Apr. 4	Moltke	June 9
Deutschland	Apr. 11	F. Bismarck	June 11
Moltke	Apr. 16	A. Victoria	June 18
Pennsylvania	Apr. 18	Pretoria	June 20
Auf. Victoria	Apr. 25	Bluecher	June 25
Patricia	Apr. 25	Waldersee	June 27
Bluecher	Apr. 30	Deutschland	July 2
Deutschland	May 2	Moltke	July 9
Pretoria	May 9	Pennsylvania	July 11
F. Bismarck	May 14	F. Bismarck	July 16
Waldersee	May 16	Auf. Victoria	July 18
A. Victoria	May 21	Bluecher	July 23

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Record voyage, 5 days 23 hours 38 min.
SAILS APRIL 9, MAY 7, JUNE 4, JULY 2.
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NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

†P. V. Luise	March 11	*Ravenna	March 29
Phoenicia	March 18	Palatia	April 21

*Ravenna belongs to Nav. Co. "Italia."
†To Madeira, Gibraltar, and Genoa.
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THE MEDITERRAEAN,
AND THE BLACK SEA,
BY PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE.

ITINERARY—Leaving N. Y., March 12, 1903, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Riviera, Palermo, Constantinople, Odessa, Yalta, Sebastopol, Yalta, Sebastopol, Balaclava, Athens, Kalamaki, Naupilia, Syracuse, Naples, Algiers, Lisbon, Southampton, Hamburg. New York Stopover allowed at Naples, Lisbon, Southampton, and Hamburg.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser	Mar. 10, 10 am	Kronprinz	Apr. 18, 9 am
Kronprinz	Mar. 24, 1 pm	Kaiser II	Apr. 28, 4 pm
Kaiser	Apr. 7, 10 am	Kronprinz	May 12, 4 pm

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE NEWEST TWIN SCREW
S. S. KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA
for 19,500 tons and 40,000 horse power, will leave New York on her first departure TUESDAY, MARCH 31, at 4 p. m., for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

*Lahn	Mar. 14, 9 am	†Trave	Apr. 4, 10 am
†Weimar	Mar. 21, 11 am	†Werra	Apr. 11, 4 pm

K. A'b't Mar. 28, 3:30 pm | Gera | Apr. 18, 10 am
*Calls at Algiers. †Sails to Naples, Genoa only.
OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.
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Gen. Western Agents, 95 Dearborn-st.

AMERICAN LINE—
Fast Twin Screw Express Service.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(LONDON).

Philadelphia	Mar. 11, 10 am	Philadelphia	Apr. 1, 10 am
St. Paul	Mar. 18, 10 am	St. Paul	April 8, 10 am

PHILADELPHIA-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL.
Be'land. Mar. 21, 3:30 pm | N'dland. Mar. 28, 8:30 am
Hav'ford. Mar. 21, 3:30 pm | Rhy'land. Apr. 4, 2:30 pm
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Finland	Mar. 14, 10 am	Kens'ton	Mar. 28, 10 am
Vaderland	Mar. 21, 10 am	So'thwark	Apr. 4, 10 am
Tel. Cent. 1111.	Dearborn and Washington-sts.		

COMPAGNIE GEN'ALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
French Line. Direct to Havre in Six days.
Sailing every Thursday at 10 a. m.

La Bretagne	Mar. 12	Apr. 9	May 14
La Lorraine	Mar. 19	Apr. 16	May 21
La Champagne	Mar. 26	Apr. 23	May 28
La Savoie	Apr. 2	May 7	June 4
July 2			

New, modern, gigantic Twin Screw and Express Steamers; newest, most-of-war discipline. Company's vestibuled trains, Havre-Paris, 4 hours.
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TO THE GEM OF WEST INDIES,
JAMAICA.
Weekly sailings by steamers of
ATLAS LINE SERVICE.
ONE WAY $40. ROUND TRIP, $75.
23 DAY CRUISE WITH STOPOVERS, $125.
Incl. Jamaica, Colombia, Nicaragua, Costa Rica.
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CUNARD LINE. ESTABLISHED 1840.
New York, Boston, Queenstown, Liverpool.

Umbria	Mar. 14	Apr. 11	May 9
Ivernia (new twin scr.)	Mar. 21	Apr. 18	May 16
Etruria	Mar. 28	Apr. 25	May 23
Campania	Apr. 4	May 2	May 30
Lucania	Apr. 18	May 16	June 13
Saxonia (new twin scr.)	Apr. 25	May 3	May 5

F. G. WHITING, Mgr.,
Phone Central 2051. Dearborn and Randolph.

ITALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
TO NAPLES, GENOA, ALEXANDRIA.

S. S. Liguria	Mar. 10	S. S. Lombardia	Mar. 21
S. S. Sicilia	Mar. 17	S. S. Sardegna	Apr. 14

All New Steamers. Elegant Saloon, Dining room on promenade deck. 1st cabin, $90 up; 2d $60.
For further information apply to
HIRZEL, FELTMAN & CO., 5-11 Broadway, N.Y.
J. S. Lowitz, 185 So. Clark-st., agent.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.—
[A. & A. LINE.]
Sails from San Francisco to HONOLULU every 10 days. TO SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA. SPLENDID 6,000 TON STEAMERS. Feb. 19, Mar. 16, and every 21 days. TAHITI once a month. Round the world, $632.70. Address A. & A. Line, 193 South Clark-st., or 109 Adams-st., Chicago.

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NEW TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Wednesday at 10 a. m.

Amsterdam	Mar. 18	Rotterdam	Apr. 1
Statendam	Mar. 25	Noordam	Apr. 8
Ryndam	Apr. 1	Potsdam	Apr. 15

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69 Dearborn-st. Phone Central 3840.

JAPAN—CHINA—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—
VIA HONOLULU.
Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co., and Oriental S. S. Co. Sail from San Francisco: Siberia, Mar. 11; Coptic, Mar. 19; America Maru, Mar. 27; Pekin, April 30. For passage and freight rates, reservations, passage orders, and information, apply to W. G. Neimyer, Agt., 193 Clark-st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK. QUEENSTOWN. LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic	Mar. 11	Cymric	April 10
Germanic	Mar. 18	Teutonic	April 15
Cedric	Mar. 25	Germanic	April 22
Celtic	April 1	Cedric	April 24
Oceanic	April 8	Celtic	April 29

WHITE STAR LINE.
90-96 Dearborn-st.
Tel. Central 139.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS—NEW YORK.
GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.

Ethiopia	Mch. 14	Columbia	April 4
Astoria	Mch. 21	Anchoria	April 11

NEW YORK TO MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.
Karamania | March 17 | Calabria | March 24
Secure choice of berths by early application.
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SECURE YOUR PASSAGE FOR ANY ATLANTIC, PACIFIC, or coastwise steamer, or your railroad tickets on principal lines where you will get best prices and service. Superior escorted tours to Mexico, California, Florida, West Indies, Europe, Hawaiian Islands, etc. RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 232 Clark-st. Tel. Harrison 1245.

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Weekly Sailings—New Steamships.
Best accommodations at lowest rates.
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FOR MEDITERRANEAN PORTS—TAKE THE palatial S. S. Prinzessin Victoria Luise [450 feet long] from N. Y., Mar. 12, 1903. Passage to
MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, or GENOA,
only. At special rates.
Only First Cabin Passengers taken.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
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159 Randolph-st.

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BARRY BROS. TRANSPORTATION CO.
RECEIVING AND DELIVERING FREIGHT AS USUAL AT DOCK EAST END MICHIGAN-ST.
DAMAGE BY FIRE VERY SLIGHT. IN HAY DOCK ONLY.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS—
$1 Milwaukee and Racine, 8 p. m. daily.
Ticket office and docks, foot Michigan-av.
'Phone Central 76.

BARRY LINE STEAMERS TO MILWAUKEE and Racine daily, at 8 p. m.; fare 75c. Dock east end Michigan-st. Telephone Central 1749.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

*Daily. §Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. †Ex. Sunday. ¶Ex. Monday. ‖Saturday only.

WESTERN ROADS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—
Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Central.
Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Janesville, Madison	† 7:45 am	† 3:00 pm
Mineral Point Division	† 7:45 am	† 1:05 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 8:20 am	* 6:00 pm
St. Paul—Mpls. Day Exp.	* 9:00 am	* 9:25 pm
Wausau, Merrill	† 9:00 am	* 9:25 pm
St. Paul and Minneapolis		*11:55 am
Madison & Prairie du Chien	† 9:00 am	† 4:00 pm
San Francisco Los Angeles	* 9:35 am	* 8:35 am
S. Lake, D. Moines, Omaha		
Delavan-Beloit	*11:30 am	† 4:00 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	† 3:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Ced. Rap., K. City, Dubuque	† 3:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Delavan-Beloit	† 3:00 pm	† 9:30 am
Green Bay, Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
F. du Lac, Oshkosh, Ripon	† 3:00 pm	† 9:22 pm
Janesville, Madison	† 4:00 pm	†10:15 am
Mineral Point Division	† 4:00 pm	† 9:00 pm
Rockford	† 5:05 pm	†10:22 am
Madison, Prairie du Chien	† 5:00 pm	† 9:30 am
The Overland Limited—for 1st class sleeping car passengers, St. Francisco, Portland, Salt

SPECIAL TO-DAY

German silver chatelaine and wrist bags, worth up to 6.00 and 8.00, today—

2.90.

MANDEL BROTHERS DAILY STORE NEWS

Five hundred lace trimmed figured lawn dressing sacques, remarkable bargains, at

75c.

SPECIAL TO-DAY

Boys' spring clothing.

BROKAW BROTHERS' and Mandel Special lines. Of course, they are the only ones that practical experience has satisfied us are good enough for our boy patrons.

We wouldn't feel right about these new lines if we couldn't tell you they were a great deal better in style and design than any one ever showed before.

They're made right for active boys—strong seams, double thicknesses of cloth where they're needed most, shaped to fit growing boys, not simply cut down from men's patterns.

Our Mandel Special suit at **$5** is the best ever made for boys. It's double-breasted, pants have double seat and knees, seams are taped, and sewed throughout with tested silk. We show it in fancy mixed cassimeres and tweeds, and plain black and blue unfinished serges.

Boys' new spring Norfolk suits, with bloomer or plain pants, $6.

Complete assortment of boys' and children's hats and caps at lowest prices.

Latest styles in boys' spring furnishings, priced fully 25% lower than elsewhere.

Basement: Boys' $7 and 7.50 suits at **3.95.**

Men's spring suits and overcoats

OF COURSE you have begun to think about a new spring suit and overcoat. We want you to see our showing—there are more styles than ever—more kinds of materials, and a greater variety of new, exclusive patterns to select from.

We are the sole Chicago agents for the celebrated Brokaw Bros.' and Mandel Special clothing, conceded to be the best ready-to-wear clothing in the world.

The most approved materials are used in the construction of these high-grade garments, each garment cut singly by expert tailors according to our improved method of individual measurements, and finished in a thoroughly artistic manner.

Men's spring suits—$15 to $40.
Men's spring overcoats—$15 to $45.
Men's new trousers—$4 to $12.
Men's wash vests, in white and fancy—$2 to $5.
Men's silk vests—$3 to $8.

Special prices on winter suits and overcoats that have been left over from the winter season are at the lowest notch of the year.

Basement: Men's spring overcoats, **$10.**

Basement: Broken lines of men's business suits, **$5.**

About men's spring hats.

THERE'S a decided change in the style this year, brims are wider and crowns rather lower than last season. "A dressier hat," most men say.

You'll find all the new styles at their best in our own showing—Knox and Dunlap blocks, as well as several makes for which we are sole Chicago agents.

Our new "Lednam" hats, in both soft and stiff shapes, are the best $2 hats ever made. You could pay more, but it would be for the name. Style couldn't be better.

The "Bedford," either soft or stiff, at **$3** is equal to most $5 hats. There are a great many men that used to pay $5 for their hats before the advent of our Bedford.

A superior showing of silk and French opera hats at **$5.**

An elegant line of auto caps at **1.50** and upward.

Basement: Men's new spring hats in soft and stiff blocks, at **1.33.**

The new spring shirts.

THE spring shirt question now occupies the attention of the well-dressed man. What to buy? Where to buy it to the best advantage.

Almost every one would prefer to buy a shirt ready to put on rather than go to the bother and expense of having one made to special order if he could only be certain of the fit.

If he patronizes our shirt section he can be sure of finding shirts that will fit him just as well as though he went to a shirtmaker, and of getting just as correct styles and exclusive patterns—there's a great saving, too, in our prices.

At 1.50 we are showing a superior line of men's plaited madras shirts—the very latest spring effects in stripes and figures. Two pairs of cuffs with every shirt.

The negligee shirts are here, too, a remarkable early season showing of them. The new designs are very pretty, figures being most favored, although the men who prefer them will find stripes strictly correct. Both plain and plaited front negligees at **1.50.**

Silk embroidered waist patterns of cream mohair.

CREAM mohair is one of the most fashionable fabrics for spring waists, and you know how popular embroidered fronts are this year, so you can see that in offering embroidered waist patterns of cream mohair we are meeting a decided demand.

There's nothing newer or more desirable for spring and summer wear than one of these made up into a smart shirt waist.

Mohair and Sicilian patterns in plain cream, and cream with black embroidery neatly put up in handsome boxes, a large variety of handsome designs exclusive with us for Chicago, per pattern, **$4.**

Girls' 1903 jackets and spring suits.

This is the first Saturday in March—the day of all days to buy your daughter a new spring suit, for our showing of the new spring styles is now at its best.

Many of the more exclusive garments, you know, are sold out during the first two or three weeks of the season: so if you want to see and profit by the very cream of the 1903 creations, don't wait another day.

You'll certainly agree, when you have seen our showing, that Mandel styles have a conspicuous smartness that's very desirable, and you'll be very much surprised to learn what low prices we are quoting on the very nobbiest of the new jackets and suits.

Girls' spring reefers in the new box back, with puff sleeves and fancy cuffs, white sailor collar, embroidered in blue—sizes 4 to 12 years—at **7.50.**

Girls' spring reefers in the new Colonial shape—pleated puff sleeves and box back, white broadcloth collar and cuff, trimmed in silk braid—made of red and blue cheviot—4 to 14 year sizes, for **$10.**

Junior suits of blue and black cheviot, in the stunning new blouse effect, with stole front and puff sleeve with cuff, gored skirt with pleated bottom—14 and 16 year sizes—special at **$15.**

Girls' Peter Thompson sailor suits, with kilt skirt—of fine blue cheviot—sizes 4 to 14 years—**11.50.**

Junior suits in blue and gray mixed materials—flare skirt and pleated blouse, trimmed in collar effect, puff sleeve, with cuff—sizes 14 and 16—**$10.**

Misses' box jacket of durable covert cloth—has the stylish new shoulder cape and stole front, puffed sleeves—all satin lined—extra value for **7.50.**

Misses' fine broadcloth box jacket, in either blue or black; also tan covert—fancy cape, tailor stitched—silk ties and satin lining—special at **11.50.**

What well dressed men will wear.

The four-in-hand cravat, about 2½ inches wide, with pointed or diagonal ends even with his evening toilettes, and most emphatically with his morning attire.

• • •

A dainty, alluring shade of green hose, with clocks of a darker hue bedecking them. To be particularly smart, hosiery, necktie, and shirt may be of the same hue.

• • •

Under his lightweight evening garments a perforated silk under jacket with chamois lining.

• • •

A Chesterfield overcoat of herringbone grey, without flap side pockets and turned-back cuff, but given a very smart appearance by the neat velvet collar.

• • •

Hats of pearl gray or black, preferably the soft shapes, with crown slightly lower and brim extended an inch or so.

• • •

Decided negligee shirt, with broad tucked front, white and black combinations, delicately colored floral patterns and dots on white ground.

• • •

Washable gloves of a very delicate shade of buff, made of fine, soft, unfinished deerskin. These are quite the vogue and extremely serviceable.

Infants' handmade slips.

Just what mothers of today want—garments on which every stitch is taken by hand—the dainty trimmings are wrought by the deft fingers of practiced needlewomen.

We ordered most liberally of these coveted creations, fully realizing that the demand would far exceed that of any previous year.

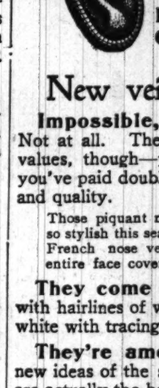
The new 1903 ideas are very much more beautiful than those of last year, and we've the best of this season's productions.

Long slips of fine white lawn in the popular bishop effect—all handmade, at **1.50;** yoke slips, very fine and pretty, at **2.75, 3.50 & 4.50.**

More elaborate creations, with yokes composed of fine insertions and embroiderings, at **6.50** and **6.95.**

Infants' fine hand-made silk veils; also bobbinet veils with lace edge, at **50c** and **75c;** wool veils at **25c.**

Complete new lines of boys' and girls' spring shoes.

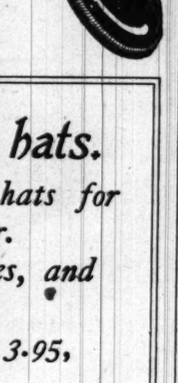


BRING your children in to our third floor shoe store today and have them fitted with new spring shoes that won't bind or deform their growing feet. That's the only kind we sell.

Our children's shoes are thoroughly stylish, too—the makers have caught the knack of making them look well and fit well.

There's a very good reason for our doing an immense business in children's shoes—we carry the largest assortment of styles and sizes in the city, and employ special salespeople to attend to our juvenile customers.

Infants' shoes, $1. **Children's shoes, 8½ to 11, $2.**
Children's shoes, 5 to 8, 1.50 **Misses' shoes, 1½ to 2½, 2.50.**



New veilings, 25c.

Impossible, did you say? Not at all. They're extraordinary values, though—you'll readily admit you've paid double for inferior styles and quality.

Those piquant new mesh veilings, so stylish this season for the little French nose veil, as well as the entire face covering.

They come in all black, black with hairlines of white, all white, and white with tracings of black.

They're among the smartest new ideas of the spring veilings, and are actually the best values ever offered in this line. Per yard, **25c** and **35c.**

The handsome Florodora veil, 1½ yards long, white and black combinations, finished with three rows of black ribbon as a border—reduced from 1.50 to **$1.**

Pearl button sale.

Buttons, you know, are to be used in profusion on women's garments this year, and you'll welcome this chance to supply yourself with them at such a trifling cost.

The maker of these closed out his surplus stock at cost—that explains this sale.

No such button sale has occurred for months.

First quality genuine salt water half ball trimming buttons—2 dozen on card, **10c**—different sizes.

Washable dress shields, light weight, odorless and pure white—sizes 2, 3 and 4—pair, **15c.**

Hose supporters in scores of styles, colors and makes—pair, **21c.**

Children's school hats.

First showing of children's hats for school and street wear.

New ideas in sailors, toques, and ruffed rim hats.

Prices range: 2.25, 2.95, 3.95, $5 and $7.

Sale of satin belts, 50c.

THIS season's designs, right up to the minute in point of smart style, the greatest belt bargain you ever saw, as you'll surely agree if you come down and look at them this morning.

You're not limited to any one style either; in fact there are ten different designs to choose from, so you're sure to find something that will please you.

Handsome satin belts, silk elastic, stitched silk, nobby tailor stitched belts, etc., finished with small buttons, French gray oxidized buckles in back and dainty clasps in front, some with postilion backs or long streamers—you choose from the lot at **50c.**

The new coat chain girdle, at exact copy of a $25 girdle, in silver ox. with handsome clasps, **2.50.**

Fine silk braid belt (like cut), with cut steel buckle and long tab ends trimmed with tassels—**95c** to **1.75.**

The new "Rejane" belt is composed of two strands of fine silk elastic, finished with german silver slide in back and clasp in front—exclusive with Mandel's—**75c, 1.25, 1.75** and upward.

Women's spring hosiery.

LEADING designs from the European style centers, including a wide variety of exclusive novelties, nothing like them anywhere in the city.

The season's preference for embroidered effects is shown very extensively, both in gauze and lace hose.

Fine line of black and colored hose, with the popular silk embroidered ankles. Black and colored lace effects and a variety of colored spring novelties, at **25c.**

All the new patterns and color effects characteristic of the very finest hosiery made, lace embroidered and drop stitch effects, great bargains at **35c.**

The most dainty effects that the best French and German makers can produce. Black and colored gauze lisles, plain sheer cottons and lace novelties, hand embroidered and in the most exquisite patterns, **50c.**

Turnover collar and cuff sets.

YOU couldn't invest in anything more stylish, natty and becoming than a set of these dainty little articles—they make the plainest and most ordinary costume look fresh and trim.

We show all the latest and choicest ideas in plain hemstitched or fancy embroidered effects—either machine or all hand-made.

New canvas collar and cuff sets in a variety of colors—pink, blue, tan, black and white creations—per set, **95c.**

Dainty white linen sets, finished with hemstitching or embroidered in artistic design—from **12½c** to **2.25** per set.

Then we have the turnover collars of butcher's linen in several different colors, finished with hemstitching or embroidering. These will be one of the season's catchiest ideas—**85c** to **1.50.**

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Weather today threatening. *Store closes at 5:30.*

In our economy basement we offer at all times the less expensive but thoroughly dependable merchandise. It is not low prices, but low prices combined with high quality, that conduce to economical shopping—a combination that is always exemplified at Mandel's.

• • •

Forty-eight years of merchandising, and yet this is a new store every day. The progressive quality of this splendid organization will not permit it to grow old, and by adding a little each day this store has gained a point of unequaled serviceability.

• • •

Selling only reliable merchandise at close margins, a constant and unfaltering effort to serve you better than any other house, a desire to give you a greater incentive than is offered elsewhere to do your trading here—are some of the features that have made the growth of this store phenomenal.

Our delivery system is the most perfect organization of the kind in this country. We have studied and corrected every little fault, and today, for prompt service and freedom from errors, ours easily leads.

• • •

You are not required to be an expert to trade here, for we tell you all there is to tell about the goods, and if found to be not as represented all you have to do is to return them and we will cheerfully refund you the amount invested. What's not right we'll make right, so you run no risk whatever in buying here.

• • •

Promptness is one of the watchwords of this great organization; promptness in waiting on customers, in rectifying errors, in delivering goods purchased, in the performance of every act that can make shopping easier and more agreeable.

Correspondence paper, 15c lb.

PAPER by the pound—same way as the paper mills sell it, and at just about as low a price—only we sell in small quantities to the shopper.

A fortunate purchase is the reason for the exceptionally low prices we quote on excellent grade correspondence papers.

Superfine satin finish paper in the new square shape—white only—100 sheets to the pound—**15c.**

Envelopes to match, per package, 8c.

The new "Dimity Fabric" correspondence paper—Lakewood size, in white, azure, gray or purple—95 sheets to the pound—per lb. **20c.**

Package of envelopes to match, 12c.

Men's 1.50 gloves at $1.

One of those exceptional bargains we offer men every now and then in our great main floor glove section.

Mocha gloves, a very sensible glove for early spring wear.

Men's genuine mocha gloves, in the stylish gray color, overseam stitching, in white and self, gusseted fingers, perfect fitting, all sizes, 1.50 values, for this sale at **$1.**

Basement: Men's suede gloves, outseam stitched, grey and tan, all sizes, worth 75c a pair—special, **39c.**

New imported half hose.

We had the choice of the world's best marts—selected the finest half hose made by the manufacturers of France, Germany and Great Britain. Today they are here for your choosing, an array with which the most finical man couldn't well find fault.

Many decided novelties that you've never before seen anything like are included in this collection.

Lisle thread, gauze, cotton and mercerized silk half hose, hand embroidered in novelty design, plain and lace effects—at **50c, 35c** and **25c** per pair.

Optical goods.

On the fourth floor of our State street store, right next to the picture gallery, you'll find a thoroughly well equipped optical department with a practical optician in charge.

We charge you no fees for examining your eyes, and will give you candid advice about their treatment.

Oculists' prescriptions are filled at the **very lowest prices**—only the best lenses are used in the glasses we sell.

Toilet goods sale.

Special values in toilet goods for Saturday shoppers. It's unusual to find these soaps and perfumes priced so low.

All the articles are perfectly pure—the names of the makers guarantee that.

Isn't there something you need on the list?

Piver's extracts, Azuria, Gloriane, Amber Ducal, Violet Ducal—instead of 75c, per ounce, **55c.**

Guerlain's famous Jicky—instead of 75c, **55c.**

Kirk's Juvenile soap, Mandel's Bouquet soap, Regale's oatmeal, Colgate's glycerine, oatmeal, elder flower and almond—choice, **8c** per cake.

Mandel Special benzoin and almond lotion—5-oz. bottle, **21c.**

WEEKLY LITERARY EDITION.

The Chicago Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1903.

LATEST BOOK NEWS FROM AMERICA, ENGLAND, AND FRANCE

BY JEANNETTE L. GILDER, ELIA W. PEATTIE, GRACE CORNEAU.

MISS GILDER REVIEWS GEORG GOSCHEN'S LIFE AND TIMES.

[BY JEANNETTE L. GILDER, EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.]

[Copyright: 1903: By Tribune Company.]

MESSRS. PUTNAM have published two large volumes devoted to "The Life and Times of Georg Joachim Goschen, Publisher and Printer of Leipzig," by his grandson, Viscount Goschen. The elder Goschen, about whom this book is written, was a German publisher, and he had the distinguished honor of being the publisher of Goethe and Schiller. He published the first collected edition of Goethe's works and designed the type for the printing of Wolf's Homer, which is accredited with being as fine an edition of Homer as was ever printed. One would suppose that to have published the works of the greatest German writers of his time would have put money in the pocket of the publisher, but it did not. Whether Goschen published his books too luxuriously, whether he paid his authors too much money, or what, I do not know; I only know what his grandson says, and what the letters and documents in these interesting volumes say, which is that he came out at the little end of the horn. Neither Goethe nor Schiller published with him to the end. They began with him, but for reasons went to other publishers; Goethe because Goschen did not see his way clear to publishing a pamphlet on "Transformation in Plants," which he had written, and which a scientific "reader" told Goschen was no good from a scientific point of view. But, as Goethe wrote to a friend: "It was difficult to understand why he declined to print my pamphlet, as, at the worst, he would, at an insignificant sacrifice of six sheets of waste paper, have kept for himself a fruitful, dependable, contented author, who was coming once more before the public." It was hard on Goschen that, after losing money on his author, he should have lost the author just at a time when he might have made money by publishing his works, but he seems to have been a man with too many ideals to have been successful in business. If he had said: "What care I for the scientific accuracy of this essay on plants if by publishing it I will hold the distinguished author who wrote it?" he would have kept his author, but he could not do that.

That Schiller should have gone back on him was particularly hard, for they not only stood in the relations of author to publisher but they were warm personal friends. Of Schiller in the early days Goschen writes: "For half a year I lived with Schiller in one room. He inspired me with the tenderest friendship and esteem. His gentle demeanor and the gentle tone of his spirit in social gatherings, compared with the productions of his muse, are to me a riddle. I cannot tell you how yielding and grateful he is to every critic, how he strives for his moral perfection, and how disposed he is to patient meditation. He knew that Moritz had reviewed him scornfully in the Berlin paper. Nevertheless, when Moritz was here, he received him with such esteem and pleasing politeness that Moritz, on going away, embraced him and assured him of his eternal friendship."

Schiller, however, was not always in this expansive and amiable frame of mind. Goschen could not please him at times, though he spent much time and money in trying to do so. In the printing of Schiller's poem "Carlos" he took great pains to choose beautiful type which he thought would satisfy the poet. It happened that Schiller was in one of his dyspeptic moods at the time when he received the first sheets. In the spring of 1787 he had become acquainted with Frau von Arnim and her daughter and had fallen passionately in love with the latter fascinating woman. He retired to a village outside of Dresden to recover his health and peace of mind, but bad weather, which prevented his taking exercise, and much beer drinking, to which he told his friends he had taken in sheer desperation, produced a dyspeptic condition which left him in an irritable frame of mind, so he complained that the type was not what he wanted, nor was he suited in the form of the book; in short, the printing had fallen below his expectations, and poor Goschen, who had worked so hard to please him, found his labor thrown away.

That there were critics who disturbed Schiller is shown by a letter which he wrote to Goschen Nov. 22, 1786:

> The review which you sent me bears too plainly the stamp of ill will and gall for it to be worth my while to expose its crooked and shallow methods. If I find any one in judging a tragedy only picking out the flourishes in the style, and not once touching a character or a dramatic development, I see at once that heaven has not destined the fellow for the post of an art critic. It is enough for me that he has been too coarse and violent to be able to conceal the causes which drove him to his writing table. In my opinion it is Dyk or Schreiter, or both together. God preserve me from answering such a bungling piece of work! The form in which my "Carlos" will enter the world shall be my only answer.

Before Schiller had sent the manuscript of "Carlos" to Goschen he wrote to him:

> We must now really come to a settlement about "Carlos." I am nearing the end with rapid pace, and hope to complete it at latest about the middle of January. Despite the ravages which my muse has made and is still making in the first acts, it will still contain from twenty-two to twenty-three sheets, since it is intended to be a complete picture. There are also some new passages and a few scenes to be prefixed which are absolutely necessary to make the piece perfect.
>
> I should have preferred to have contracted with you for it as a whole, and will even now leave you the choice. It cannot be less than twenty-two sheets, provided the size and type of "Nathan" is employed. I ask twelve thalers for each separate sheet, and if you will make a price for the whole I will give it to you for the sum of fifty louis d'ors.
>
> This is only my humble opinion, the result of my calculation of the time and trouble bestowed, and of consultation with my friends.
>
> In addition I stipulate for a dozen copies.
>
> I hope that the notoriety of "Carlos," and consequently the demand for it, will gain immensely from my arrangement with Schröder, who is going to perform it at Hamburg from an acting edition prepared by myself, which is in prose, and will of course always remain in manuscript. From this it can be played on all German stages precisely as for some years my "Fiesco" has been circulated in manuscript for the theater.
>
> I hope that we shall discuss the circulation of the edition verbally. I am not in favor of publication by subscription, because this method has never yet been adopted for any separate dramatic piece, and is altogether much too pretentious. But a rapid circulation as soon as it appears—that is the point, and I can give you a few fruitful hints about this by and by.
>
> Now farewell. This is, indeed, a business letter, and it shall remain so. Friendship and chaffering are so heterogeneous that I will keep for another time everything else that Schiller, the friend, has to write to you.

Schiller seemed to have acted treacherously towards Goschen, and went over to the rival house of Cotta, which, in the end, bought out the Goschen business.

JEANNETTE L. GILDER.

FROM A NEW "JUVENILE."

[Copyright, 1903, by Harper & Bros.]

"The New Boy at Dale" is a rattling good story for boys and girls, which has just been published by Harper & Bros. It is by Charles Edward Rich, who seems to be able to write a story for healthy children without making it blood and thundery.

BOOKS PROMISED BRITISH PUBLIC.

Illustrations in Color of the Children of the World One of the Volumes Soon to be Issued in London.

[Copyright: 1903: By the New York Times.]

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, March 6.—A. & C. Black soon will publish "The World's Children," by Mortimer Menpes. The text was written by his daughter, Dorothy Menpes. It is a companion to the same author and artist's "World Pictures," and contains more than 100 illustrations, printed in colors, which have been engraved by another daughter. This popular artist is Maud Menpes. The book treats of children of all kinds and all nationalities, who have been Mr. Menpes' friends during his many years of travel. Several types of children have been selected from nearly every country, beginning alphabetically with America and including Burmah, Cashmere, India, Japan, and Switzerland.

William Heinemann will publish shortly "The Memoirs and Correspondence of Capt. Elers," edited by Lord Monson and George Leveson Gower. The memoirs, discovered in the library of Burton hall, in Lincolnshire, contain references to well known persons in social life and in the army at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century. They are said to present a truthful and interesting picture of that era. Capt. Elers enjoyed the friendship of the duke of Wellington, of whom many anecdotes are told. The correspondence includes letters from Wellington and Maria Edgeworth, who was a cousin of Capt. Elers.

Max Pemberton's new novel, "Goldwof," published here by Ward & Lock, is a thrilling story, the hero of which is a millionaire, aged 40 years, a university man, endowed with great personal charms. The book affords an entertaining picture of Cambridge university life.

Books by two eminent Oxford scholars, Prof. William Sanday and Dr. Edward Morse, are about to be published through the Oxford university press. Prof. Sanday's book is entitled "Sacred Sites of the Gospels," while Dr. Morse's relates to Dante, a subject on which he is an authority.

A site has been secured for a memorial to Sir Walter Besant in St. Paul's cathedral. The work of the sculptor, George Frampton, is nearly finished. Anthony Hope and Austin Dobson jointly devised the inscription.

Dolley is extremely popular here, and his new volume, "Observations," is selling better than anything else he has published.

Byron's great-granddaughter, Lady Mary Millbanke, will soon make her first appearance in literature with a little book of verses entitled "Fair Children."

NEW NOVELS IN LONDON.

S. R. Crockett's "Banner of Blue" and W. Clark Russell's "Overdue" Are the Favorites of the Week.

[Copyright: 1903: By the New York Tribune.]

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, March 6.—S. R. Crockett's "Banner of Blue" and W. Clark Russell's "Overdue" will follow Mrs. Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter" as the chief novels of the week. H. W. Hyrst has written a novel dealing with east end poverty. Murray has published Sir Henry Layard's autobiography and letters. Spencer Wilkinson's new series of military essays will be speedily brought out by Constable, under the title, "The Nation's Needs." The life of Charlotte Yonge is nearly ready. Macmillan's George Horace Lorimer's "Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son" is attracting much attention as a revelation of the worldly wisdom of American business men on Chesterfieldian lines.

EGYPTIAN ARCHAEOLOGY.

A New Edition of Prof. Maspero's Work on Antiquities.

The fifth revised and enlarged edition of G. Maspero's "Manual of Egyptian Archæology" (Putnam's Sons) has just been issued in this country and in England, in answer to the increasing demands of students of the subject. It has been made necessary from the new excavations principally on the west bank of the Nile and in the district between Abydos and Hierakonpolis (opposite El Kab), which have yielded results that promise an indefinite extension of remote perspective to Egyptian archæology, and so to Egyptian history. Certain erratic Egyptian antiquities in the way of flint implements, stone vases, well marked varieties of pottery, carved ivories, and slate "palettes" have now been traced to their source in cemeteries where the style of sepulture was wholly different from and far more primitive than any formerly regarded as Egyptian. The preponderance of stone and bone implements and the evidence of the contemporary use of copper point to the late neolithic, or early metal culture ("Chalcolithic" it has been called) as that of the people so buried. Closer dating for the earlier examples of these remains there is none, but their sequence is gradually being ascertained by further excavation and comparison.

Excavation in the royal cemetery at Abydos are now linking the archæology of the predynastic period to that of the old kingdom; for here were buried kings and courtiers of the first and second dynasties, perhaps also some of their immediate predecessors. Notwithstanding the most ruthless ancient and modern plundering of these graves, they have finally yielded not only objects of intrinsic value, but also much evidence of the historical identity of great names in tradition with men who lived and ruled in the flesh, and they supply many missing links in our knowledge of the progress of Egyptian civilization.

HOW THE ENGLISH ARE GOVERNED.

Prof. Moran of Purdue Writes a Book on This Subject.

"Theory and Practice of the English Government," by Thomas Francis Moran of Purdue university, is another of the creditable works from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. Although partaking of the nature of a text book, yet the book is thoroughly interesting to all students of history and politics. Mr. Moran opens his first chapter fitly with the following quotation from Goldwin Smith's "The United Kingdom": "England has taken the lead in solving the problem of constitutional government. . . . This she has done for the world, and herein lies the world's chief interest in her history."

With this as his text Mr. Moran proceeds in a careful and scholarly manner to discuss the general nature of the English government and its various departments as they concern students of government. His chapters on "The House of Commons" are especially lucid and entertaining. The difference between English and American practice, he concludes, "is one of externals rather than essentials. The history of the English government shows that it pays to make haste slowly. England is certainly well governed."

STORY OF THE PRAIRIES.

A Book of Unusual Interest Concerning the Northwest.

"The Story of the Prairies," by Daniel E. Willard, is not, as one might infer from the title, a more or less stirring narrative of western life, but a scientific work presented in untechnical language. The subject treated of is the physical geography, or, as the author prefers to call it, the landscape geology of North Dakota. As Prof. Willard occupies the chair of natural sciences in the State Normal school at Mayville, N. D., he may be supposed to possess every facility for preparing a work of this kind.

The book, of course, is designed chiefly to awaken the interest of the people of North Dakota in the physical characteristics and natural attractions of their own state, but the treatment and style are such as to give it some value to that class of readers that desire to keep themselves generally informed in regard to this branch of geographical science. The work is well adapted to the use of pupils in the high schools and the higher grades of the grammar schools. There are about forty illustrations of natural scenery in North Dakota. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

ELIA W. PEATTIE ON "LADY ROSE'S DAUGHTER" AND THE VAN VORST BOOK.

MISS GILDER gave last Saturday a review of Mrs. Humphry Ward's latest novel, "Lady Rose's Daughter," but that can hardly dissuade me from making a few remarks about the book. It is a subject upon which one may be frankly loquacious; and almost all reading persons—certainly all reading women—are bound to talk the matter over. There are few persons now living whose literary productions are greeted with excitement. So much could not be said even of Barrie's last book. Mr. Howells would, in spite of long and significant labors, find his country calm in the face of a new production by himself. Mr. Henry James might even find them yawning. But Mrs. Ward has the profound pleasure of knowing that each book of hers has been more interesting that the preceding one, that England and America give her equal acclaim, that hundreds of thousands of persons are impatient to read the last installment of her story as it will appear in Harper's, and that there is a fine tingle and glow of excitement felt when the announcement is made that her book is upon the market.

A considerable portion of life is composed of quarrels, disagreements, and misunderstandings. These things lie down and rise up with us; they confront us in both public and private life. The family, which does not approve of our occupation; the city council, which tries to prove us wrong by keeping us in the minority; the variations of temperament under the same roof, which make spontaneous conversation difficult—these things we all know. But it is seldom, indeed, that a novelist takes an intellectual quarrel as the theme of his tale; and no one will deny that it must be a difficult task to lift this out of the realm of mental squalor into the high place where art abides and dignity has her dwelling place.

Mrs. Ward has taken two passionate, egotistic, intellectual, intense, high born, virile, and influential women and pitted them against each other. And in the heroine's character she has depicted a battle ground. There she shows how the forces of good and evil combat each other. Mrs. Ward has her ready estimate of evangelical piety, but she might herself have had such a training instead of the broad catholicity of that which she really was privileged to receive—so fierce is the strife which her fascinating feminine Christian is doomed to endure. Bunyan's hero knew not greater conflict.

Mrs. Ward has not yet achieved a greater triumph than the exposition of this stormy soul, Julie Le Breton, to whom laws must be explained and justified before she finds them tolerable, who uses the weapons of darkness with as much boldness as she does the weapons of light. One seems helpless to avoid this evangelical phraseology. Born a gentlewoman, and never forgetting that fact, she yet fences, guards, and sometimes all but conquers by means which an adventuress might more naturally employ.

The growth of nobleness in her, the germ of which was the result of her antecedents, and the development of which was the result of generous treatment, is a profoundly interesting delineation. It is not a swift nor an uninterrupted growth. If it had been the story would have sunk quickly into banality. The virtues rear their heads shyly at first. The ideas which relate to conformity are wild things in these natural anarchists—these persons who walk mountain paths in solitude and who come to grief often at some abrupt turn, some unexpected precipice, some gleaming but fatal crevasse. But Julie is taken on painfully into a life of such conventional happiness that even that enormous and respectable audience of British matrons before whom George Eliot and George Du Maurier quailed can find no fault. All these feminine critics need to complete their satisfaction in Mrs. Ward's last chapter is Julie—now a duchess—sitting in church with her excellent husband (having given over her capricious Romanism and taken to the authorized book of common prayer), surrounded by her retainers and reflecting on the dinner invitations to which she will give her attention during secular hours.

"We English bigwigs have a good time," Julie's insouciant grandfather, Lord Lackington, said on the last day of his eminently diverting life. And Julie, the rebel, seems to have come to that conclusion. One is openly glad that there is no necessity for following her through the remaining days of her life, which are likely to have about them a moral and intellectual tedium sadly at variance with what went before in the days of storm and stress.

How George Meredith would have shaken his leonine head and roared with saturnine mirth could he in his insolent prime, have read the trig conclusions to Mrs. Ward's great book! How poor Eliot would have wrinkled that sad "horse" face of hers at the ease with which Mrs. Ward sweeps away Delafield's scruples about taking the dukedom, and sets him and Julie both down, snug and well served, in their innumerable drawing rooms! Such a well heated, much sought after, unimpeachable retreat for reformed pirates! (One, you remember, was an embryonic socialist; the other a woman willing to defy any convention to achieve liberty and "one hour of madness and of joy.") And Barrie—who punishes his characters so mercilessly for the sins which he himself causes them to commit—how will he reproach Mrs. Ward for this lame, impotent, and reprehensively respectable conclusion!

It is a book provocative of much discussion, and one of the few disadvantages about living on the American continent is that one will have no opportunity of quarreling about it with its brilliant author. There might, of course, be difficulties in the way of this, even if one were in London.

However, there it stands, a peculiar and profoundly interesting book, with an atmosphere that enchants, a background of exquisite coloring! And, along with all the distinction, appear certain cheap tricks, such as giving the adventurous heroine a swarthy skin and black hair, and the die-away ingénue blond locks. Mrs. Ward is as devoted as good Mary J. Holmes ever was to her wicked brunette and her transcendental blonde. And then, the smug conclusion! Mary J. Holmes could have done no worse than that—or no better. But it is what every one wanted. Particularly the British matron.

As for Delafield, the socialist who became a duke—but why bother about him? Mrs. Ward didn't trouble herself particularly in his behalf, and any one who wishes to determine his value may easily do so by comparing him with "Felix Holt."

Any one who reads "The Woman Who Toils," by Mrs. John Van Vorst and Miss Marie Van Vorst, will have difficulty in forgetting it. It contains the knowledge from which we all struggle to escape—the knowledge of how the other half lives. It holds the accusations from which we defend ourselves with fruitless but angry arguments.

These two women, accustomed to easy lives and fortunate circumstances, have penetrated into the workshops of Pittsburg, Perry, Chicago, Lynn, and South Carolina. They have made clothes, packed pickles, "spooled," spinned, made shoes, cooked in a factory lunchhouse, hauled heavy loads of canned goods, scrubbed the factory floors. They have lived in sweltering attics in Alabama and icy attics in Chicago, in cluttered boarding houses, and in waif boarding houses, and taken their pleasures as well as their pains with women who work twelve or thirteen hours a day at poor paying jobs. They have acquainted themselves with the conditions of the green and the experienced operator in various kinds of factories. And their conviction as to the status of the American woman toiler is far from optimistic. They do not find women adapted by nature for such work. They find her physically unable to do the best paying and most important forms of factory labor; and mentally too supine to demand what the men demand.

For example, in a factory where the men operatives refuse to scrub the floors and benches except with wet brooms, the women consent to get down on their knees in filthy water and use up their last remnant of strength by hand scrubbing, and the men demand and receive a hot midday lunch, while the women eat unwholesome tidbits out of the boxes they bring from home.

The reader feels, on opening the book, a slight prejudice against it for two reasons. The first of these is the exploitation of a letter written by Mr. Roosevelt to the author after reading the third chapter of her book as published in a magazine. It would seem that when Mr. Roosevelt writes a letter to a lady he is entitled to be treated with at least as much consideration as any other gentleman. His letters of compliment and appreciation ought not to be used for advertising purposes. Secondly, the opening pages contain this foolish statement: "In Italy the rebirth (the classic renaissance) was the love of art, and of classic forms, the desire to embellish—all that was inspired by a culture of the beautiful; the renaissance in America is the rebirth of man's originality in the invention of the useful, the virgin power of man's wits as quickened in the crude struggle for life."

To begin with, this definition of the Italian renaissance is trivial and incomplete, and the tremendous industrial development of America is a part of the new, terrible, significant phase of evolution. It is a rebirth of nothing. It is a Birth. A Monster has been born, and "men work his will." That he shall be chained and tamed, all men of good will hope and pray. That he ravages the earth now, few will deny.

But if these two matters of questionable taste and incompleteness of comprehension be passed over, the book may not only go without adverse criticism but with all the praise that can be given to a work disinterested, graphic, filled with practical knowledge and compassion, and written with that white fire which the enthusiast for liberty knows. It is a significant and powerful thing, and it is easy to surmise that the last two chapters, dealing with the cotton industry in the south and the child labor, which is an integral part of the phenomenal success of these mills, should have found no magazine willing to give them publication—at least not with that frank reference to locality which obtains in the previous chapters.

The book is written with indignation. It amounts to a plea for organization among women workers. And it has, within this argument, one of more significance, and that is the readaptation of women to the domestic life. Here is a quotation: "The American woman is restless, dissatisfied. Society, whether among the highest or lowest classes, has driven her toward a destiny which is not normal. The factories are full of old maids; the ballrooms in the worldly centers are full of old maids. . . . Among the American born women of this country the sterility is greater, the fecundity less, than those of any other nation in the world, unless it be France, whose anxiety regarding her depopulation we would share in full measure were it not for the foreign immigration to the United States, which counteracts the degeneracy of the American. The original causes for this increasing sterility are moral and not physical. . . . The American born girl is an egoist. Her whole effort (and she makes and sustains one in the life of mill drudgery) is for herself. She works for luxury until the day when a proper husband presents himself. Then she stops working and lets him toil for both, with the hope that the budget shall not be diminished by increasing family demands. In those cases where the woman continues to work after marriage she chooses invariably a kind of occupation which is consistent with childbearing. She returns to the mill with her husband. There were a number of married couples at the knitting factory at Perry. They boarded, like the rest of us. I never saw a baby nor heard of a baby while I was in town."

It is "this triumph of individualism" which the authors of this book deprecate, and in which they see the great menace to our commonwealth—this disregard of experience, this detached life in which the protection of youth, the adjusted relations of men and women, the consolations of age count for so little.

There is no question but that the book is one of the most realistic, practical, and intense written upon the subject of our masses of working women. It must be regarded as an extraordinary performance.

(Doubleday, Page & Co., publishers.)

ELIA W. PEATTIE.

Teaching the Constitution by Example

In connection with the discussion as to an extra session of congress to dispose of the canal and Cuban reciprocity treaties, how many newspaper readers could say where the president gets his authority to call an extra session of congress, and why, in this case, it is necessary to have an extra session of the senate only? Why cannot a state make a treaty? Where does the president get his power to make a treaty? The average newspaper reader has a vague general notion, if he stops to think about it at all, that the power to do these things is derived from the constitution, but the schoolboy of the present day who has a newspaper of his own in the Little Chronicle of Chicago, can tell you that the president gets these powers from the second article of the constitution, in sections 2, 3, and 10. He can tell you what these provisions are, and can give you a summary of the most important treaties in American history, because in the use of the current events method in teaching this discussion about the extra session is used to impress and explain the appropriate provisions of our great fundamental law, and to teach related portions of our national history.

Recollections of Dublin Castle.

If the "Native" who wrote "Recollections of Dublin Castle and of Dublin Society" (Brentano's) really went through all the experiences he relates and knew all the people he says he did he must, if still living, be far past the allotted time of man. He is to be envied his knowledge and experience, but his book, enjoyable as it is, might have been made quite as much so if it had been written with less irony and with a less sardonic view of life. It is not pleasing to read ill natured things said about those who have been the author's hosts.

But the book is undeniably amusing, and the author rants on with a myriad of little scandals and anecdotes, jeux d'esprit, puns, or jokes, all of them deliciously Irish and equally clever, whether uttered by car men, priests, or chancellors. It seems almost impossible that the author should have consorted with some of the persons he mentions who were connected with remote events. But maybe life is longer in Ireland. But whatever he did or did not, his book is an amusing hodge podge, such as has never been collected, at least in this form, about Ireland before.

FROM MISS WILKINS' NEW BOOK.

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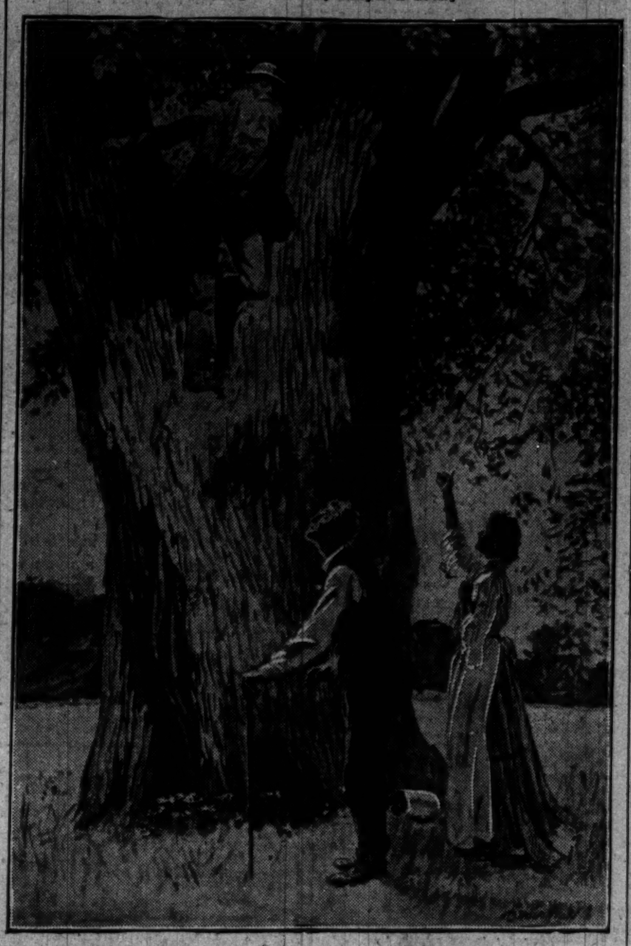

Miss Wilkins' new book, "Six Trees," consists of six stories told about six trees which influenced six persons in a peculiar way. They are told with all the author's inimitable art, and form an important addition to her exquisite work.

GRACE CORNEAU'S INTERESTING LITERARY NEWS OF PARIS.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Feb. 25.—As every one predicted, George Ohnet's new book, "Le Maréchand de Poison," has been the big book success of the present year, and the theme of the story is so closely united to the real good of the French people that the book is being pushed forward by moralists as a terrible warning against alcoholism by picturing it in its worst form, just as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" pictured slavery in its darkest days. Poor Ohnet is little interested in his success, for he has just lost his only son, a young man of 24, the pride of his life, for Ohnet himself is a delicate, deformed man, while his son was a fine appearing fellow. Everything which money could do, for Ohnet is immensely rich, was done for young Ohnet to no avail.

Jean Richepin has just been married again and Maurice Maeterlinck has wedded Georgette Leblanc and gone off on a honeymoon trip with her to the south. I am told the Maeterlincks propose to star in America Mme. Maeterlinck in a play which her husband is now writing.

Henri de Regnier has published a new book of poems which has attracted a great deal of attention and is a marked example of the new school of lyric verse.

Another poetical effort by Mme. Mesurer, wife of a former leader in parliament, now director of public assistance, with a preface by Paul Deschanel, is "Gestes d'Enfants," a charming series of tableaux of infant life. The little book is quite full of emotion and tenderness, an illustration of childhood. One of the prettiest of the poems, "Baby Anglais," is the plaint of a child dressed up "à l'Anglais" and unable to play.

"Talleyrand, evêque d'Autun, d'après des documents inédits," by Bernard de Lacombe, is the title of an interesting work portraying the sacerdotal side of the great Talleyrand, a side generally ignored and overshadowed by Talleyrand the ambassador, minister of foreign affairs, grand chamberlain for Bonaparte and the Bourbons. The material for the work was furnished from documents in the possession of Abbé Perrigord and those gathered from the papers of Mgr. Dupanloup, who, it will be remembered, assisted Talleyrand during his last moments. Upon this family the destinies of France once depended, and the future of the race reposes upon a frail American girl, the wife of the "cadet" of the Talleyrand-Perrigord brothers. Count Boson de Talleyrand-Perrigord, who recently married Miss Morton, daughter of Levi P. Morton, former vice president of the United States. Talleyrand, the bishop of Autun, is as interesting a type as the statesman, perhaps even more so.

The questions of religion and education are so violently discussed at present in parliament that George Clemenceau's booklet, "The Church, the Republic, and Liberty," has attracted wide attention. The position taken by Clemenceau in the matter of education has been a great surprise to the "bloc," a political majority, which, one might say, he invented, for to Clemenceau belongs the honor of classing all cabinet defenders as a "republican block." To politicians Clemenceau's broad views upon educational matters are distasteful, for they are in direct contradiction with the present effort of the extremists, who control the chamber and who want a government monopoly of the right to educate the young people of France. Naturally, this curious desire is inspired by a secret wish to take education entirely out of the hands of the religious orders of France, but, according to Clemenceau, this would be worse than allowing things as they are.

Among the well written books is "Père Inconnu," by Jules Perrin, edited by Paul Ollendorff, a story of two unfortunate beings who, having suffered, unite their lives to begin anew—a hope in the possibility of repairing the past which is consoling in an age when people have come to think it their right to surrender to adversity by suicide. The force to try again should be inculcated by every one interested in humanity and the doctrine of hope spread like religion. A book like "Père Inconnu" is almost an apostle of a necessary instruction.

I have just had a line from Mme. Adam on a gay card from Nice. Among other things she sighs over the photograph of her which appeared in THE TRIBUNE. It was "so ugly," she tells me, which only goes to prove that a woman, even a great and talented woman's most sensitive point is one of personal coquetry, and Mme. Adam evidently finds no consolation in the fact that her "beauty of mind" is the principal thing in which the world is interested. She expresses, however, deepest appreciation of the cordiality with which her childish memoirs have been received in America. I had asked her for a few extracts from her coming book of memoirs which is eagerly awaited, as it deals with subjects of worldwide interest—political events which changed the destinies of France and in which Mme. Adam was more or less personally mixed up—quite enough to make the memoirs of unusual interest.

"Alas! chere madame," writes Mme. Adam, "I have not even commenced my book"—yet the rights have been sold in France, England, and America, not only to these coming memoirs, but to all which the talented writer may choose to produce—a confidence in her work which only Zola's editors equaled.

Medan, Zola's beautiful country home, is to be sacrificed for Mme. Zola has not been left as well off as might have been imagined, and can no longer afford to keep up Medan, an expensive property, which, in round figures, cost Zola 500,000 francs, although he bought the original house and grounds for less than $2,000. Zola is another example of an almost invariable tendency among literary men to spend all they make, although it was generally supposed that Zola was a rich man, and before the Dreyfus case he certainly possessed a comfortable fortune. As Charpentier, his publisher and lifelong friend, one of the executors of his will, explained to me, however, Zola was a long time a successful writer before he began to make money. When at last his "L'Assomoir" sold at a phenomenal rate, Zola was no longer a young man. He had had a hard struggle, and felt he had earned the right to the long awaited comforts of life.

GRACE CORNEAU.

"The Merchant," with Notes.

Richard Jones of Vanderbilt university and F. T. Baker of Columbia university have edited with an introduction and notes a school edition of "The Merchant of Venice" for D. Appleton & Co.'s twentieth century text book series.

SOME LATE VERSE.

"The House Building and Other Poems." By William Bruce Williams. R. Brimley Johnson, London.

There is something in this wide margined volume from London that is suggestive of both Mr. Kipling's virile verse and Mr. Watson's sonnet sequence. Such lines as these from "Exfoliation," one of the most striking poems in the book, have a larger theme than even Mr. Kipling's British empire. It embraces in its scope the development of nature and man and a new social order:

Out of the Inorganic, the Organic vision grows!
File and Captain and Chief, each the endless labor knows!
But rank by rank the march of the measureless legion flows!

Larger the growths that follow, mightier men to be,
Must master the planet riddles; the Gorgons we may not see!
But each is great as the greatest, if great in his degree!

Something of Mr. Kipling's fighting spirit is felt in such a stanza as this, taken from "The Combat":

If, like Hector in the fight,
Thou a god full armed dost meet,
Beat him hence—the god's delight
Is the man who keeps his feet!
Taunting, bid him back to heaven!
Say, "A stronger they must send";
All things there will be forgiven,
Save the weak who backward bend.

Suggestive of William Watson is the long series of sonnets (so-called) beginning with that on Freedom and continuing with nine to England and others addressed to the colonies—Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the "lesser jewels." Others are concerned with this continent, eastern Europe, France, Germany, Russia, Africa, and Asia. The sonnet on the United States is peculiar from the fact that it contains fifteen (!) lines and from its spirit of mature life looking down complacently on overconfident youth. These facts and the further fact that it is written by an Englishman make it interesting enough to reproduce:

The United States,
Like a bold youth who only has been met,
In wrestling throw, by village boys at home;
And thinks that, once upon his feet well set,
His strength will serve to keep unharmed each bone;
Yet knows not that, when time and tide shall meet,
To launch him in the larger world without,
He'll find it difficult to keep his feet,
Unless he think as boldly as he shout.
So stands our cousin land across the seas—
Full confident in number and in size,
That it will overcome the world with ease,
And make the old lands open wide their eyes!
But old eyes open quick these modern days.
The world's no child, still milking ancient ways,
But growing space in power alike new worlds surveys.

In the "House Building," which gives its title to the book, a poet and a scientist discuss sarcastically the futility of each other's work, the contention of the former being that the scientist is nonconstructive—he tears down and toils away at his rubbish pile of fragmentary facts, while the great, waiting, ignorant world stands in need of some actual shelter from the pitiless beating of the ills and sorrows of life. And in its own helplessness the world takes refuge in wornout and propped-up temples that science has pronounced weak and rotten. The scientist himself is finally put to the test of personal treachery and family sorrow, and in his anguish and vengefulness he hopes that society may be dissolved and nature herself confounded and destroyed. Whereupon the poet remarks:

Even so with faith he would have sought to do!
Yet without faith his life is seamed through.
In the wide shock of battle he has met
A foe twice armed, and cannot pluck
Safety from peril.

There is a compactness of phrase in much of the work that speaks well for the thought of the author, but it must be confessed it is often hard reading and seems to lack spontaneity and interest.

OHIO AND THE WESTERN RESERVE.

An Interesting Sketch of the Commonwealth by Alfred Mathews.

In their expansion of the republic series D. Appleton & Co. present "Ohio and Her Western Reserve," the second volume of the series, but really the first, because it deals with the expansion of Connecticut, the first definite expansion movement after the settlement of the thirteen colonies. The history is the work of Alfred Mathews, whose father—to whom he dedicates the book—was a western reserve pioneer. Mr. Mathews is not a good historian, being prejudiced, but his "history" is most excellent reading and much more entertaining than the historical novel. He evidently is a lawyer, for he argues instead of relates plain historical happenings, and, it must be admitted, he makes out a strong and convincing case. He is generous, too, for he attributes to Connecticut and its colonies in Pennsylvania and Ohio all of the great men born within them, who afterwards moved out, and also the men born elsewhere who moved into the territories of which he writes. In this way he presents an almost staggering array of great men, all attributed to Connecticut or Wyoming, or the western reserve.

Mr. Mathews skims years lightly, but the reader gains from his book a new light on history of this really wonderful westward movement of Connecticut. Beginning back in Connecticut, with its establishment by the more advanced thinkers who had revolted from the stern Calvinistic doctrines of Massachusetts, he describes conditions there, and, incidentally, a tribute to the Rev. Thomas Hooker the credit for being the first apostle of political and religious freedom. He carries the characteristics of Connecticut into Wyoming, and tells of the Pennamite wars and the struggles of the Connecticut pioneers to wrest the territory from Pennsylvania, the seven expulsions of the Puritans by the Quakers, the terrible massacre of Wyoming, the flight through the wilderness, the return, and the final decision by the new congress against the settlers. Having described Connecticut militant in Pennsylvania, he tells of the grant by congress to Connecticut, of the western reserve, which, he claims, was a recompense for having been dispossessed of Wyoming.

Mr. Mathews concludes with a history of the reserve, which is mostly praise, but the reader must acknowledge praise deserved in a great measure. He pays scant attention to the rest of Ohio.

The Worth of Words.

Dr. Ralcy Husted Bell, who a few years ago achieved considerable distinction through the publication of a book of uncommon verse, has just put forth another work, but one which is of an altogether different nature. Its title is "The Worth of Words." It is an etymological treatise, dealing with the derivations and mutations of words, their delicate shades of approximate but varying significance, their right and wrong employments, etc. There is a chapter on everyday errors, another on slang, and still another showing how curiously word meanings change through the centuries. The book covers a wide field and it ought to be of great service to the cause of good English. (The Grafton Press).

Manual of Hand Loom Weaving.

The teaching of hand loom weaving has become quite common in schools where some of the simpler arts and crafts form a part of the instruction, but until lately there have been few books of instruction on the subject. Mrs. Mattie Phipps Todd of Minneapolis public schools, who invented a hand loom for school use, has written "Hand Loom Weaving" (Rand, McNally & Co.), and the little volume will go far towards affording an adequate manual of instruction for primary teachers. Its chapters cover such subjects as "First Steps in Weaving," "Materials," "Dyeing," "Raffia Mats," "Oriental Rugs," "Songs, Games, and Stories," etc. It contains many illustrations and diagrams, and even a teacher who is a complete novice can in a few hours become conversant with this useful and enjoyable study and competent to impart its instruction to her youthful pupils.

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TRADE OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT

LABOR DISPUTES THE ONE BAD FEATURE TO BE SEEN.

Better Transportation Facilities and Big Orders for Spring Goods Help General Business—Building Operations Will Be on an Unusually Large Scale and Steel and Iron Mills Are Crowded—Textiles Are Active and Prices Higher—Review of the Week.

New York, March 6.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

"Further improvement in the movement of freight and fuel makes the general situation more favorable, although shippers still are constantly complaining and pig iron furnaces are not able to run steadily. Numerous labor struggles also interrupt manufacturing, yet mills and shops are producing freely as a rule. Jobbers and wholesalers are busy, while spring retail trade has opened well in many lines, notably wearing apparel.

"Permits for building operations show large gains over last year's figures, giving additional strength to lumber and other materials. Prices of commodities scarcely altered in the aggregate during February. Foreign trade continues heavy.

"Conditions in the iron and steel industry need no other elucidation than the plans announced by the United States Steel corporation. The last week has brought out a large quantity of new orders as is customary at this season. Among the leading features were liberal purchases of pipes, tubes, agricultural implements, structural shapes, and railway equipment. A heavy tonnage of steel rails was placed, particularly for trolley lines.

Tinplate Prices Higher.

"Quotations are firmly held in all departments of this industry and in several instances the week has brought a higher level. Tinplates were advanced $4.00 a ton. Billets, bars, and pig iron still are in great demand, and further imports have been arranged. This business would be still heavier but for the strength of foreign markets.

"Spinners are growing conservative in regard to accepting contracts calling for distant deliveries of cotton goods, owing to the extreme uncertainty as to what the raw material will cost. Even on present stocks there is an upward tendency in quotations. While new business at first hands is only fair there is much activity in jobbing lines.

"Export trade is slow. Print cloths are higher. Fine cotton fabrics for the spring of 1904 are opened, although only a limited business has been done. Dealings are small in woolens and worsteds, but mills are fully occupied. The spring clothing trade is satisfactory, especially in staple lines. New lines of fancy worsted goods have not sold freely, and opening prices are maintained with difficulty. A firmer tone is reported in the dress goods division. Footwear has lost nothing in strength, but somewhat in activity, as buyers are placing orders cautiously. A large volume of contracts could be taken at old prices.

"Failures this week numbered 229 in the United States, against 176 last year, and sixteen in Canada, compared with seventeen a year ago."

As Viewed by Bradstreet's.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"Business is ahead of last year and still expanding. This is indicated by the generally good reports received from eastern and western trade centers, and is confirmed by the largest on record February bank clearings and simply enormous gross railway earning returns. Southern trade and crop preparations are dulled or retarded by heavy rains and rising rivers, but it is to be noted that despite this influence receipts of cotton are heavier than a year ago, and had some influence in bringing about a reaction in cotton prices this week.

"Special activity is noted by jobbers in all lines of wearing apparel, dry goods, clothing, shoes, millinery, hats and caps, and retail trade in these lines also is expanding.

"Active preparations for a heavy season's building are indicated by a large demand for lumber, light and heavy hardware, paints, and glass. There is also a stronger tone to iron and steel. Finished products are in increased demand, and as a result of inquiry cruder forms of both domestic and foreign manufacture are firmer in tone.

Advance in Cotton Goods.

"The strength of the raw product throughout most of the week exercised an influence on cotton goods, which reached the highest prices in years, further advances being noted in bleached cottons, with a firmer tendency in print cloths.

"The jobbing trade the country over appears to be enjoying an exceptionally active business in dry goods. Wool is dull but firm, the partial lifting of the agricultural department embargo allowing freer deliveries of wool to manufacturers in New England. Woolen goods machinery is actively employed, mills that have finished spring orders immediately taking up heavyweight work.

"In iron and steel the demand is improving and prices are hardening. A large business has been done in rails, structural plates, sheets, wire, and tinplates. It is to be noted that the advance of last week in wire has not discouraged demand. Structural material is active. Foreign iron and steel are notably firmer in price, German interests seem to have disposed of their surplus, prices abroad are firmer, and a much larger business could be done if prices were a little lower. Imports for January are fully six times as large as in the same month of a year ago, and for the seven months they already aggregate over 1,000,000 tons.

Business Failures Fewer.

"Business failures in the United States for the week ending with March 5 number 171, against 185 last week, 294 in the like week of 1902, 173 in 1901, 208 in 1900, and 189 in 1899.

"Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending March 5 aggregate 3,491,486 bushels, against 2,656,879 last year, 4,005,944 in this week a year ago, and 4,229,628 in 1901. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 164,284,134 bushels, against 184,262,043 last season, and 138,525,480 in 1900. Corn exports aggregate 3,817,609 bushels, against 2,368,-669 last week, 352,406 a year ago, and 3,950,-137 in 1901. For the fiscal year exports are 54,557,191 bushels, against 23,471,396 last season, and 135,736,461 in 1901."

Week's Record of the Banks.

The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended March 5, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Percentage Inc.	Dec.
New York	$1,500,980,756	14.4	....
Chicago	200,248,132	4.4	....
Boston	135,228,901	....	2.4
Philadelphia	120,214,869	6.3	....
St. Louis	51,703,457	3.8	....
Pittsburg	51,174,169	40.2	....
San Francisco	37,258,123	32.2	....
Baltimore	27,188,135	21.7	....
Cincinnati	22,412,000	10.5	....
Kansas City	10,006,035	....	....
Cleveland	16,454,796	24.9	....
Minneapolis	12,132,170	....	1.2
New Orleans	16,321,767	20.4	....
Detroit	10,154,914	7.9	....
Louisville	11,806,784	9.8	....
Milwaukee	9,503,129	10.5	....
Providence	8,171,700	20.9	....
Buffalo	7,025,400	7.5	....
St. Paul	8,772,279	....	....
Indianapolis	6,908,891	16.5	....
Los Angeles	5,657,828	5.9	....
St. Joseph	6,034,459	33.8	....
Denver	6,146,382	15.4	....
Richmond	4,174,874	....	12.1
Columbus	3,896,502	....	9.8
Seattle	5,315,000	45.2	....
Washington	4,426,974	29.1	....
Albany	4,307,370	5.9	....
Savannah	3,721,741	26.2	....
Portland, Ore.	4,985,348	37.4	....
Albany	3,983,787	44.3	....
Salt Lake City	2,553,512	....	0.7
Portland, Me.	3,520,147	25.8	....
Toledo	2,852,216	26.3	....
Fort Worth	2,006,804	....	10.2
Peoria	3,434,810	....	18.9
Hartford	3,149,875	....	1.9
Rochester	2,764,742	....	14.1
Atlanta	2,900,813	26.3	....
Des Moines	3,262,263	....	10.7
New Haven	2,909,000	....	6.7
Nashville	2,578,009	86.9	....
Spokane, Wash.	1,964,223	16.3	....
Grand Rapids	1,729,390	18.7	....
Mount City	1,642,326	....	6.9
Springfield, Mass.	1,675,143	10.2	....
Norfolk	1,661,333	18.1	....
Dayton	1,758,117	24.8	....
Worcester	2,079,568	87.8	....
Omaha	1,882,413	21.8	....
Scranton, Pa.	2,110,883	96.2	....
Portland, Me.	1,518,400	14.5	....
Wichita	2,110,979	48.8	....
Spokane	1,424,805	....	6.5
Evansville	1,307,511	7.5	....
Wilmington, Del.	1,074,698	47.5	....
Birmingham	1,187,979	11.0	....
Newport	1,486,383	32.0	....
Akron	1,880,729	....	17.2
Fall River	1,186,231	6.0	....
Little Rock	1,127,050	25.9	....
Evansville	$75,370	10.2	....

Macon	1,001,000	40.5	....		
Wilkesbarre	1,115,016	52.9	....		
Akron	1,100,700	14.7	....		
Springfield, Ill.	1,198,286	24.0	....		
Wheeling, W. Va.	1,086,150	83.4	....		
Wichita	776,974	....	8.8		
Youngstown	826,764	11.9	....		
Helena	691,897	3.7	....		
Lexington	946,852	29.5	....		
Chattanooga	637,710	3.3	....		
Lowell	490,570	....	9.1		
New Bedford	510,322	....	23.5		
Kalamazoo	594,510	21.4	....		
Fargo, N. D.	674,006	22.7	....		
Canton, O.	440,000	....	2.4		
Jacksonville, Fla.	444,180	8.0	....		
Greensburg, Pa.	529,510	....	....		
Rockford, Ill.	402,201	....	5.1		
Springfield, O.	468,003	85.6	....		
Binghamton	421,900	28.2	....		
Chester, Pa.	370,256	12.8	....		
Bloomington, Ill.	1,304,220	36.6	....		
Quincy, Ill.	448,278	73.6	....		
Sioux Falls, S. D.	258,045	....	18.3		
Mansfield, O.	174,710	....	....		
Jacksonville, Ill.	458,004	8.5	....		
Fremont, Neb.	528,784	51.3	....		
†Utica	3,253,249	....	....		
†Decatur, Ill.	374,375	....	....		
†Houston	13,847,416	23.3	....		
†Galveston	9,412,000	39.4	....		
†Beaumont, Tex.	519,153	84.3	....		
Charleston	1,118,472	....	....		
Totals, U. S.	$2,406,917,617	12.2	....		
Outside New York	906,927,861	8.9	....		
CANADA.					
Montreal	$ 18,326,886	....	14.1		
Toronto	16,940,411	18.8	....		
Winnipeg	3,672,292	80.9	....		
Halifax	1,479,661	....	11.9		
Ottawa	1,919,458	....	5.2		
Vancouver, B. C.	1,081,546	40.9	....		
Quebec	1,505,926	14.3	....		
Hamilton	985,140	6.5	....		
St. John, N. B.	765,000	....	....		
Victoria, B. C.	486,774	22.1	....		
‡London	967,403	....	....		
Totals, Canada	$ 47,120,199	1.9	....		

†Not included in totals because containing other items than clearings.
‡Balances paid in cash.
‡Not included in totals because of no comparison for last year.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Movement of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Lambs, with the Range of Prices and Comparisons.

Estimated receipts of cattle here yesterday were 3,000; hogs, 20,000; and sheep, 5,000. The market ruled slow and sticky on the small cattle supply. Values on the general run of steers were 10c lower than on Monday. Five cars of Texans were on sale, with prices ruling 10c to 15c lower for the week. Fat cows and heifers were 25c to 35c lower for the week. Canner trade was 15c to 25c lower and slow.

Hog buyers went on a bear raid in the morning and put prices 10c to 15c lower than early Thursday morning. The late trade was active and the supply well bought up.

Sheep were about steady, but lambs were dull, with trade dull, irregular, and draggy.

The following is a statement of the movement of live stock at the Chicago stockyards for the period indicated, with comparative figures:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 2	23,295	836	26,047	19,508
Tuesday, March 3	4,605	1,151	14,304	15,224
Wednesday, March 4	20,284	711	26,800	22,100
Thursday, March 5	7,922	574	20,977	11,983
Friday, March 6	3,000	400	20,000	5,000
This week	59,346	3,002	107,188	74,905
Last week	63,121	4,112	160,227	67,788
Cor. week 1902	45,784	2,368	137,182	56,639
Official last week	63,384	4,162	170,835	70,021
Official 1902	58,660	3,649	189,646	59,393
Shipments—				
Week ago	2,795	176	3,660	210
Thursday	4,000	71	4,013	2,978
Friday	3,000	50	3,000	1,000
This week	18,019	354	17,619	6,152
Last week	19,580	1,004	26,008	4,749
Cor. week 1902	16,849	147	40,491	5,876
Official last week	20,047	298	37,914	5,001
Official year ago	17,884	250	44,973	5,584

Receipts at Chicago stockyards for the year to date, with comparative figures:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Cars.
1903	570,490	1,612,645	735,086	20,437	45,601
1902	552,979	1,884,512	693,053	23,273	56,629
Inc.	17,511	....	42,033	2,164	....
Dec.	....	271,867	....	....	938

YESTERDAY'S HOG PURCHASES.

Armour	3,200	Lipton	600
Anglo-American	1,800	S. & S.	1,400
Boyd & L.	800	Butchers	2,500
Continental	2,200	Shippers	5,000
Hammond	1,100		
Morris	1,000	Total	20,500
Swift	2,800	Left	2,000

Cattle.

With only 3,000 cattle here yesterday, there was nothing to encourage a spirited market. There were no choice grades of steers on sale, but they would have brought steady prices had they been there. The trade is carrying a good, healthy undertone at a decline of around a dime from the opening prices of the week. The export trade has fallen off considerably since last week, and stock suitable for this trade has suffered a drop. The butcher stock market was dull and lower. Quotations:

Prime beeves, 1,250 lbs and up	$5.50@5.75
Good to choice, 1,250 lbs and up	4.80@5.50
Medium to good, 1,250 lbs and up	4.40@4.90
Poor to medium, 1,250 lbs and up	4.40@4.90
Good to prime steers, 900 to 1,200 lbs	4.00@4.90
Medium to good, 900 to 1,250 lbs	4.10@4.00
Poor to medium, 900 to 1,250 lbs	3.60@4.00
Medium to choice feeders	4.25@5.00
Medium to choice stockers	3.50@4.25
Inferior to medium stockers	2.40@3.00
Medium to choice heifers	3.65@4.75
Medium to choice cows	2.85@4.50
Canners	1.60@2.50
Cutters	2.90@3.00
Good to choice bulls	3.50@4.10
Bologna bulls	2.65@2.90
Stock bulls	2.15@2.80
Veal calves	5.00@6.75
Stock calves	2.25@4.50

Hogs.

In spite of the light run of hogs yesterday the market opened slow and 10@15c lower. The market was uneven, soft spots being noted at different times during the morning. Eastern shippers have been light buyers all week, prices in the east being nearly on a level with Chicago values. Yesterday there was a small margin, but not sufficient to induce many of the buyers to take on stock. The late trade firmed up considerably and holdings were well bought up at a shade better prices than were offered at the opening. Best hogs sold at $7.50. Quotations:

Good to prime, 245 to 400 lbs	$7.40@7.60
Common to good, 245 to 400 lbs	7.10@7.40
Good to prime, 190 to 225 lbs	7.20@7.45
Assorted light, 160 to 180 lbs	6.85@7.00
Common to good, 130 to 160 lbs	6.70@6.95
Mixed, 200 to 245 lbs	6.90@7.35
Light mixed, 160 to 200 lbs	6.75@7.05
Pigs	5.50@6.55

Sheep.

The lamb market was dull, irregular, and draggy. Late stuff had difficulty in getting bids. Prime lambs were about 25c lower than the high point of the week; other grades 30@50c lower. Yearlings were off correspondingly with lambs, according to quality. Sheep for the week show strength. The bulk of the supplies were made up of fed westerns, and they sold about steady with Thursday. Sheep were steady, but slow. One lot of prime natives made $5.50. Yearlings were steady at the recent decline. Quotations:

Good to choice wethers	$5.25@5.75
Poor to choice ewes	4.80@5.40
Poor to medium ewes	2.75@4.90
Lambs	4.50@7.00
Rams	3.50@4.50
Fed range wethers	5.25@5.75
Fed range ewes	4.90@5.10
Fed range lambs	5.00@7.00
Fed yearlings	5.60@5.90

Live Stock Markets Elsewhere.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,700 natives; calves, 60 natives; best corn cattle steady; others 10@20c lower than best prices of week; choice export and dressed beef steers, $4.50@5.40; calves, $3.00@7.00. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; market 5@10c lower; top, $7.30; bulk of sales, $7.15@7.25. Sheep—Receipts, 2,600; market steady; native lambs, $4.65@5.00; fed ewes, $3.00@6.00.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500, including 1,000 Texans; steady to strong; native shipping and export steers, $4.25@5.20; dressed beef and butcher steers, $3.75@5.00; calves, $3.50@7.00. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; 10c lower; pigs and lights, $6.50@7.00. Sheep—Receipts, 300; market strong; native muttons, $4.50@5.50; lambs, $5.25@7.50.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,438; steers, slow to a shade lower; steers, $4.60@5.50; tops, $5.60. Cables steady; exports tomorrow, 890 cattle, 201 sheep, and 3,700 quarters of beef. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,669. Sheep steady; good lambs firm; sheep, $4.00@5.90; lambs, $7.15@7.35. Hogs—Receipts, 1,649; common western hogs, $6.60.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y., March 6.—Receipts of cattle light; demand good at steady prices. Veals—Receipts, 425; steady; tops, $8.00@8.25. Hogs—Receipts, 2,800; light grades, 15@25c higher; others steady. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 13,700; sheep easier; lambs steady to 5c higher; top native lambs, $7.10@7.20; sheep, top mixed, $5.50@5.65.

OMAHA, Neb., March 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; native steers, $3.75@5.25; calves, $3.50@6.25. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market 10c lower; bulk of sales, $6.95@7.05. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; market steady; fed yearlings, $5.25@6.00; lambs, $5.50@7.00.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,150; natives, $3.85@5.35; Texas and western, $3.35@4.65. Hogs—Receipts, 5,771; bulk, $7.05@7.25. Sheep—Receipts, 286; native lambs, 700; native ewes, 510.

STOCKS SHOW SOME GAINS

PROMINENT ISSUES RECOVER FROM THURSDAY'S RAID.

Further Advances Are Prevented Only by Heavy Sales—Alarming Rumors All Proven False and the Market Recovers—Call Money Ruled Easier—Exports of Corn Are Large—Copper Shares Rule High as a Result of an Advance in the Metal.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, March 6.—[Special.]—Stock market values developed a rallying tendency in today's trading without recording any important price improvements. On the advance there were heavy offerings of the various issues, and although these sales were well absorbed they were effective in preventing a successful upward move. While in some cases they followed the lower values, the general level of prices, however, showed a net expansion as compared to Thursday's closing figures.

As the preceding day's disquieting rumors did not develop into facts, the sentiment was more cheerful, and traders were more inclined to reduce the commitments on the short side, especially in the active issues that for several days have been under an aggressive bear pressure. In speculative circles it is still thought that the short side of the market will be profitable for good turns through this month, as it is believed the monetary conditions will cause stiff lending rates for several weeks to come, and further liquidation in the long accounts.

Regarding the money market, it should be noticed that in the week closed today the local banks gained on operations with the interior. Therefore it may not pay to be too bearish over the stock market outlook for the next few weeks, while it will certainly not prove profitable to conduct current operations on the theory that a bull market will not develop later on in the season. Call money ruled at 5¼ per cent, while sterling exchange declined under the pressure of heavy offerings, bankers' loan bills and commercial bills at demand rates closing under 487.

The weakness in foreign exchange is now accompanied by heavy exports of grain. The shipments of corn in the last week reached a larger total than in any week since March, 1901.

The heaviest dealings in Amalgamated Copper, Sugar Refining, Atchison, St. Paul, Erie, Manhattan, Missouri Pacific, Pennsylvania, Reading, Rock Island, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and the United States Steel shares at the last prices were generally at the best of the day.

Amalgamated Copper sold up nearly 2 points. The reason for this lies in the aggressive buying in the issue, prompted by better trade conditions. There was a further advance in the metal prices, with some sales of electrolytic copper reported at 14c a pound and there are predictions in some quarters that 15c copper will soon be seen.

The advance in Canadian Pacific resulted largely from purchases by Montreal and Toronto interests, who are heavily committed to the long side. The short covering was evident in a number of important issues, such as St. Paul, Atchison, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio. Keene received the credit for part of this, though he is understood to have covered his biggest line in Thursday's break, while the western element and the Waldorf crowd were also buyers on the short account. This covering, however, was declared to be only of a temporary nature, the purpose being to put out a fresh short line on any substantial rally, for all these interests are said to be hopelessly bearish. It was a matter of general comment that of all the stocks in the market in the recent months the Gould issues have fared the best and have been well supported by brokers who are known to be acting for the Gould and Rockefeller interests.

Today Missouri Pacific led a rally, selling up 2 points from the lowest, while there was good buying in the Wabashes and Texas Pacific. The inactive shares had another bad day, the holders finding no ready market to sell on and being obliged to offer the stocks down before finding bidders. Hence there were such declines as 6 points in American Express on 200 shares, 11¼ points on Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, and 6⅜ in the preferred—each on 100 shares, 1¾ in Hocking Valley preferred on 700 shares, 2 in Iowa Central preferred, 3½ in Panhandle, and 4¾ in United States Express, these three on 100 shares each, and 2⅜ in Nickel Plate second preferred on 200 shares.

Met. St. Ry.	3,900	180¾	184½	180¾	182	....	....
Mex. Cen. [1st]	1,100	87¾	88¼	87¾	88	....	....
Missouri Pacific	67,100	100¾	107¾	100¾	107¾	....	....
Minn. & St. L.	100	100	100	100	100	....	....
M., K. & T.	100	30	30	30	30	....	....
National Biscuit	300	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	....	....
Do pfd	50	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	....	....
N. Y., L. E. & W.	700	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	....	....
Do pfd	200	38	38	37	37	....	....
National Lead	1,000	23¾	24¼	23¾	23¾	....	....
N. Y. Central	11,200	141	144¾	140¾	143¾	....	....
Norfolk & W.	3,400	71¾	73¼	71¾	73¼	....	....
North Amn. Co.	400	106¾	107¾	106¾	106¾	....	....
N. Y., Ont. & W.	6,400	31¾	32¾	31¾	32¾	....	....
N. Y. Air Brake	100	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	....	....
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	40	40	40	....	....	....
Do 1st pfd	200	92	92	92	....	....	....
Do 2d pfd	100	80	80	80	....	....	....
Pressed Steel Car	900	60¾	60	60¾	61	....	....
Do pfd	200	90	90	90	90	....	....
Pa., C. & St. L.	200	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	....	....
Pac. Coast 2d pfd	100	71	71	71	....	....	....
Quicksilver pfd	200	17	17¾	17	17¾	....	....
Reading	34,600	76¾	81¾	76¾	80¾	....	....
Do 1st pfd	400	78	78	78	78	....	....
Rubber Goods	3,000	28	28¾	27¾	28¼	....	....
Ry. Steel Spring	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	....	....
Rep. Iron & Steel	4,600	30¾	31¾	30¾	31¾	....	....
Do pfd	300	79	79¾	79	79¾	....	....
Rock Island	42,500	24¾	28¾	24¾	28¼	....	....
Do pfd	2,200	61¾	66¾	61¾	65¾	....	....
Rutland pfd	200	20	20	20	....	....	....
Southern Ry	12,100	23¾	25¾	23¾	25¾	....	....
Do pfd	1,500	63¾	65¾	63¾	65¾	....	....
Southern Pacific	47,400	59¾	63¾	59¾	63¾	....	....
St. L. S. W.	200	20	20	20	20	....	....
Do pfd	200	50	50	50	....	....	....
St. L. & San F.	1,100	22	23	22	23	....	....
Do 1st pfd	200	81	81	81	81	....	....
Do 2d pfd	800	72	72¾	72	72	....	....
S. F.	100	5¾	6	5¾	6	....	....
Sloss-S. S. & I.	100	68	68	68	67½	....	....
Texas Pacific	3,200	33¾	35¾	33¾	33¾	....	....
Texas Land	100	54	54	54	....	....	....
Tenn. C. & Iron	5,400	63¾	65	63¾	62¾	....	....
T., St. L. & W	1,400	17¾	18¾	17	17¾	....	....
Do pfd	1,100	42	42	42	42	....	....
Twin City	1,100	113¾	114¾	113¾	114¾	....	....
Union Pacific	74,000	96¾	99¾	96¾	99¾	....	....
Do pfd	100	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	....	....
Un. Bag & Paper	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	....	....
Do pfd	100	71	71	71	71	....	....
U. S. Realty	2,500	24¾	24	24¾	24¾	....	....
Do pfd	1,600	70¾	69¾	70¾	70	....	....
U. S. Rubber	1,000	16¾	16¾	16	16¼	....	....
U. S. Reduction	100	54	54	54	....	....	....
U. S. Leather	2,600	12¾	13¾	12¾	13¾	....	....
Do pfd	100	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	....	....
U. S. Steel	17,500	27¾	30¾	27¾	30¼	....	....
Do pfd	18,200	87¾	90¾	87¾	90¾	....	....
U. S. Express	100	134¾	140¾	134¾	140	....	....
Vulcan Prug	700	50	50¾	49¾	....	....	....
Va. Caro Chem	1,600	62	64	62	63	....	....
Va., C. & C.	400	88	88	88	88	....	....
Wabash	2,900	20	21¾	20	21¾	....	....
Do pfd	12,900	39¾	42¾	39¾	42¾	....	....
Wis. Cent.	1,500	23¾	24¾	23¾	24¾	....	....
Do pfd	900	50¾	52¾	50¾	52¾	....	....
Western Union	1,300	89	89	89	89	....	....
Total sales of stocks, 976,000 shares.							

*Ex div. 1¾%.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	210	United States	136
American	220	Wells	220

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. reg. 2s, reg.	107¼	U. S. new 4s, coup.	135½
U. S. reg. 2s, coup.	107¾	U. S. old 4s, reg.	108½
U. S. 3s, reg.	107	U. S. old 4s, coup.	109¾
U. S. 3s, coup.	107½	U. S. 5s, reg.	109½
U. S. new 4s, reg.	134½	U. S. 5s, coup.	102¾

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

7000 Atch gen 4s	101¾@102	5000 Mo P 5s 1920	103¾
Do adjmt 4s	101	1000 Mut Un Tel 6s	108
5000 do adjmt 4s	88¾	3000 N Y C 7s	130¾
1000 Adams Ex 4s	104	4000 N Y C 3½s	103¾
5000 A C O 4½s	99	10000 N C & St L 4s	105
1000 Ark Val Ry 5s	94	6000 N Y Dock 5s	104½
15000 B-O 3½s	92¾@93	1000 N Y O-W ref 4s	70
5000 do Plitts 3½s	90¾	1000 N-W con 4s	101
1000 B & W 5½s	101	15000 N Pac 3s	72¾
1000 C-O 4½s	109¾	53000 do 4s	103¾
10000 do con 5s	118¾	52000 O S L 4s	93¾
2000 do R-A 1st	112	5000 do 5s	112¾
11000 C B-Q con 7s	131¾	5000 do 5s	112¾
107000 do joint	93¾@94	4000 do 6s	123¾
1000 do Neb ex	108	260000 Pa 3½s con	108@¾
11000 C R I-P gen 4s	105¾@106	4s	105¾
138000 do 4s	84½@85	5000P-E inc	79¾
95000 C F I conv 5s	87¾@88	1000 Pac coast 1st	109¾
8000 Chic So 4s	90	3000 Rdg gen 4s	96¾@97
85000 Con Tob 4s	82¾@83¾	2000 R-D 1st	111
1000 Cent Ga 5d inc	97¾	1000 St L-I M 5s	114¾
5000 C-N W S F	100¼	3000 St L-S F class A	108
6000 Can So 1st	103¾@104	B	97¾
15000 C N J gen 5s	131	70000 do ref 4s	87¾
1000 C-W I gen	114¼	5000 St L & W 2ds	59
18000 D M & A 4s	80@90	2000 St Sp & Ry 5s	110¾
37000 Det Sou 5s	73@73½	15000 So P Cal 5s stam'd	109¾
5000 Edison Elec 4s	94¾	1000 S C-Ga 1st	107
10000 Equit Gas Chi 5s	111	5000 So P Ariz 1st	111
1000 Erie con 4s	98	2000 S R T 5s	63
1000 Ft W-D C 1st	117	18000 Third Ave 4s	97¼@98
47000 G B-W B	19½@20½	4000 Tex P 4s	97¾@98
1000 Ill C 4s 1951	112¾	2000 T St L-W 4s	78
50000 K C So 5s	70¼@70¾	19000 U P 4s	102¾
2000 Kings Co El 4s	89	831000 do conv 4s	103
2000 L S 2d cons 5s	107	1000 Wab Det-C ex 5s	108¾
4½s	100¾	5000 Lacled Gas 5s	107
5000 Laclede Gas 5s	107	5000 M-St L 4s	102
2000 M K-T 4s	90¾	2000 W N Y-P 1st	118¾
2000 do 2d	81¾	2000 W N C 6s	112¾
1000 Mex C 4s	79¾	3000 W St L E con 4s	90¼
18000 do 1st inc	29¾	1000 do ex 5s	110
4000 do 2d inc	17¾	1000 W S gtd 4s	111¾
1000 Mid N J 6s	112¾		

Total sales of bonds, $2,763,000.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Copper Shares, and Other Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., March 6.—[Special.]—The local market today was erratic and changeable, but there was no pronounced movement in either direction. The course of prices followed close on those in New York, but changes were less marked, and coppers responded fairly well to limited buying orders. Massachusetts Gas common was weaker on what appeared to be a limited liquidation, based on the showing made in the statement filed in connection with the transfer of securities from the unlisted department to the regular list. There were few sales of any size, but some fairly large lots came out at 45, off ¼.

Dominion Iron and Steel was dull all day, and held around 55. An unfavorable statement for nine months was a discouraging factor for the bulls in their campaign against the short interest. The market closed strong with prices at about the highest of the day. Call loans were 5@6 per cent; time loans, collateral, 4½@5½ per cent; time loans, mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent; clearing house loans, 4½ per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	8,200	71	73¾	71	72½
Adventure	600	12¼	12¾	12¼	12½
Allouez	200	4¾	5	4¾	4¾
Arcadian	120	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Atlantic	35	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
American Tel.	1,005	155¼	165¼	155¾	155¾
Atchison	400	82¾	85	82	82¾
Do pfd	200

TRADERS BUY BACK WHEAT

LINES SO LIBERALLY LIQUIDATED THURSDAY ARE RESTORED.

Closing Tone Strong at an Advance of 1-2 Cent Over Earlier Low Points—Exports for the Week Make a Bullish Showing and a Fair Business Is Done in Bonfloads—Corn Being Bulled by Two of the Largest Interests.

At the close yesterday the wheat situation showed a marked improvement over that prevailing when Thursday's session ended. Opening prices on the May were about with the close of the day before, and were considered good points at which to do a little realizing. For this reason more long wheat came out, but it was properly held by comparatively small people, and large quantities of it were not dislodged. Around 75½c everything offered was wanted, and the close was firm at 76c, an improvement of ½@¾c over the day before.

For a while during the morning the speculative situation looked weak for holders. The cables reflected indifferent or depressed conditions abroad and all were practically lower. Paris was unchanged to 5c off. Liverpool ½@⅝d lower, London ⅝d off, Berlin ¼ lower, and Buda-Pesth ¼ down. Figures on Argentine shipments came in early in the session and weakened the market somewhat. These figures were large, 2,912,000 bu for the week, as compared with 2,616,000 bu the previous period and 1,068,000 bu a week ago. Since Jan. 1 the Argentine movement has aggregated 12,018,000 bu, an increase over last year's shipments of practically 5,000,000 bu. The visible there is 2,376,000 bu, as against 2,680,000 bu a week ago and 1,840,000 bu last year.

All Want Wheat Around 75 1-2 Cents.

About all the bearish news of the day was contained in the showing made above. When the May price dropped to 75¾-½c there was hardly a representative house which did not want wheat. The result was a quick advance to the highest point of the session. Bartlett-Frazier were heavy buyers all the way up from 75½c, and a long list of smaller houses followed the lead. The Bradstreet figures of export were distinctly bullish, showing a movement of 3,491,000 bu, as compared with 2,656,000 bu a week ago and 4,096,000 bu last year.

Wheat did not come into any of the primary markets with extraordinary freedom. Duluth had but 43 cars, against 76 a week ago, Minneapolis reporting 227, as against 218 cars the previous week. Local inspection was 21 cars without contract. This made a total of 291 cars in the three markets, against 304 last week, and 188 last year. In bushels the primary receipts were 401,000 at all points, as compared with 471,000 a week ago and 306,000 last year. Out inspection locally was 28,700 bu of No. 1 northern from public houses and 14 cars of red winter from private elevators. New York reported 30 loads for export and claimed that new business was being restricted because bids were too out of line. The week will show a decrease of about 300,000 bu in Minneapolis stocks. The Modern Miller report was bearish, as it was generally expected to be.

Big Interests Buying Corn.

Two of the largest bull interests in the local trade were after corn yesterday in a most pronounced way, and made prices sharply higher. The May sold up from 46⅝-½c to 47¾c, while the July picked up from 44¾-½c to 45½c. The impression that Cudahy interests were on the buying side became general early in the session, when McReynolds, Parker, Barclay, and Wagner became active bidders. Wright-Taylor and the Northern Grain company picked up a good deal of May during the session. Around the high point the May delivery became tight and hard to buy, while the July was equally difficult to sell around 2⅝c difference. There was some early selling of May by Bartlett-Frazier and of July by St. Louis interest represented by Spencer, Denniston, and others. Rains were reported pretty much all over the corn belt, with weather conditions mild and altogether unfavorable for either movement or grading. Local inspection was 256 cars, without contract. This was on an estimate of 200 cars. Figures for today are larger, 365 cars. There was inspected out of public houses 3,200 bu of No. 3 yellow and 15,100 bu of No. 3. Private houses computed it a total of 135 cars, of which 74 were No. 3. The Bradstreet showing was a bullish one, exports for the week reported at 3,517,000 bu, as compared with 2,368,000 bu a year ago, and only 362,000 bu the corresponding week last year. New York reported 28 loads for export, local sales shipping account being 40,000 bu. The day's clearances were 515,000 bu.

Corn a Help to Oats.

In oats the speculative situation was considerably improved, a good deal of the betterment coming in a sympathetic way from corn. The May price moved up from 34¼c to 35c and the July from 31¾c to 32c, both closing strong at the outside. The early feature was the selling of some 600,000 bu by Counselman and some liquidation which the crowd thought was on Patten account. Some of the best buying in the May was done by McReynolds, Armour, Gregson, Nye-Kenks, Bartlett-Frazier, the Northern Grain, and the Great Western Cereal. Clearances were 25,000 bu from both coasts and local sales 100,000 bu of white clipped.

Pork and Ribs Do Better.

As compared with Thursday's figures, there was a net advance of 17½@20c in pork and 22½c in ribs. Lard was entirely unchanged, and failed to show the strength which has recently been a feature of this market. Local traders did the bulk of the day's business. There was some aggressive bulling of May pork, which put the price up from $18.12½ to $18.40, offerings not being free. Swift gave the July lard some support, but other interests appeared to have it for sale all the time. Hog receipts were 20,000, with prices 5@10c lower. Estimated today, 17,000. Western packing points reported 46,000, against 56,000 last week and 66,000 last year. Shipments of cured meats were 1,626,200 lbs, against 1,640,000 lbs last year, and of lard 637,200 lbs, as compared with 1,033,000 lbs a year ago.

Rye ruled steady, but trade was inclined to dullness. The inspection sheet showed 8 cars May sold at 50¾c, this being the closing price.

There was a quiet tone in barley, offerings restricted, and demand equally light. Receipts were 25 cars, the bulk of it No. 4. Screenings remained quotable at 40@44c, and low grade, feed or mixing, 43@46c; low grade to common malting, 45@47c; fair to good quality ranged at 48@52c; choice to fancy about 53@54c; no fancy offered.

Offerings of timothy seed were mostly poor grade, for which there was not much demand. March was offered at $3.65. Country lots ranged $2.50@3.70.

There was an easy feeling in flaxseed, with prices lower. Receipts were 15 cars here, 11 at Minneapolis, and 38 at Duluth. No. 1 northwestern was offered at $1.16; No. 1 sold at $1.14, and rejected was nominally $1.03@1.06 for southwestern and $1.07@1.11 for northwestern. In future deliveries May sold at $1.16 and closed at $1.16 asked and $1.15 bid.

Range of Active Futures.

WHEAT.

	Closed March 6.	Range. High.	Low.	Closed yes- terday.	Closed Mar. 7.
May	75¾-¾	76	75¾-¼	76	77¼
July	73-¼	72¼	71⅝	72¼-¼	77¼
Sept	70¼	70¾	70¼-¼	70¾	77

CORN.

Mar	44¼			45⅝	60¼
May	46¾-⅝	47¾	46¾-½	47⅝	62
July	44⅜	45½	44⅜-½	45	61⅝
Sept	43⅝	44⅜	43⅝	44¼	59¾

OATS.

Mar	33½			34	43¼
May	34⅛	35	34½	34⅝-5	44⅛
July	31⅜	32	31⅜	32	39⅜
Sept	28¾	29-¼	28¾	29-¼	30¾

MESS PORK.

May	18.20	18.40	18.17½	18.37½	15.40
July	17.50	17.60	17.45	17.57½	15.57½
Sept	17.30	17.42½	17.30	17.40	

LARD.

May	10.00	10.07½	9.95	10.07½	9.42½
July	9.97½	10.00	9.82	10.00	9.55
Sept	9.75	9.80	9.72½	9.80	9.97½

SHORT RIBS.

May	9.77½	9.95	9.75	9.95	8.40
July	9.57½	9.72½	9.52½	9.72½	8.52½
Sept	9.45	9.60	9.42½	9.60	8.62½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	Stand- ard.	No. 3.	Low grade.	Total.
Winter wheat			11	3	14
Spring wheat				4	4
Corn			158	98	256
Oats	5	15	61	94	175
Rye	5		2	1	8
Barley			8	22	25
Totals	9	13	238	222	480

Inspected out: Wheat, 28,700 bu No. 1 northern

spring; corn, 3,200 bu No. 3 yellow; 15,100 bu No. 3; oats, 1,800 bu standard. From unlicensed elevators: Wheat, 14 cars red winter; corn, 133 cars; oats, 19 cars; rye, 1 car.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Easy. Winter, southern patents, $3.60@3.70; do straights, $3.30@3.40; spring, special brands, $4.20@4.30; hard patents, $3.70@3.80; soft do, $3.50@3.60; white rye, brls, $2.65@2.75; dark, do, $2.60@2.65.

BRAN—Lower. Sales on track, $16.50.

WINTER WHEAT—Steady at ½@1c decline. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 red, 75¼c; No. 4 red, 65c. Free on board: No. 4 red, 60@70c; No. 3 red, 69@74½c; No. 4 hard, 65c; No. 3 hard, 68c. Mixed wheat, free on board: No. 3, 73c.

SPRING WHEAT—Quiet and easy. Sales on track: No. 4, 65c. Free on board: No. 4, 73c. Billed through: No. 4, river, 62c.

CORN—Offerings larger, demand only fair. Sales in store and to go: No. 3, 41@41¼c; 40,000 bu for shipment on p. t.; No. 3 white, 41c; No. 3 yellow, 41⅝@42c; No. 4, 37@38c. Sales on track and free on board: No grade, 35c; No. 4, 36½@39c; No. 3, 41@41½c; No. 3 yellow, 41½@42¼c; No. 3 white, 41@42c; ears, 44c. Billed through: No. 4, 34½@37c; No. 3, 37@41c; No. 3 yellow, 40½@41¾c; No. 3 white, 41@41¾c.

OATS—Steady and in good demand. Sales in store and to go: No. 4 white, 33¾c; No. 4 white, 35¼c; white clipped, 100,000 bu on p. t. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4, 33½@34¼c; No. 4 white, 33½@34½c; No. 3, 33¾@34¼c; No. 3 white, 34@36½c; standard, 35@36½c; No. 2, 34½@34¾c. Billed through: No. 4, 33¾c; No. 4 white, 33½@34¼c; No. 3, 34¼c. At the river: No. 4 white, 31@33½c; No. 3, 32¼@33¼c; No. 3 white, 33@34¼c; No. 2 white, 34½c.

RYE—Steady. Sales in store and to go: No. 2, 49¼c (5,000 bu in special location) @51¼c; No. 3, 49¼c. On track: No. 2, 51¼c; No. 3, 49¼c. Free on board: No. 2, 50¾c; No. 3, 49¼c; No. 4, 46¼@48c, latter for choice.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Cash lots mess pork, regular, $18.00@18.12; old, $18.50; lard, $9.97½@10.00; ribs, $9.65@9.90, according to weight.

COOPERAGE—Steady. Ash pork brls, 77½@80c; oak, 95@97½c; lard, tcs., $1.17½.

HAY—Steady. Receipts, 882 tons; shipments, 23 tons. Sales on track: Choice timothy, $13.00@13.50; No. 2 timothy, $11.25@12.00; choice prairie, Kansas, $11.00; No. 1 prairie, Kansas, $10.00@10.50; No. 4 prairie, Iowa, $7.50.

STRAW—Rye straw, $6.50@7.50; wheat straw, $5.50@6.00; oat straw, $5.50@6.00. Sales on track: Oat, $6.00.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 25 cars; corn, 365 cars; oats, 250 cars; hogs, 17,000.

Elevator men who have a cleaning house attachment say there is little margin of profit in making No. 2 corn out of No. 3. In buying the lower grades, say No. 4 corn, and drying and selling it for export as No. 3, the business is more profitable. The corn does not have to be dried as thoroughly, and the relative price of the No. 4 is so much lower that this, in addition to the labor saved, makes it a fairly remunerative business. The contributions from private houses show that the No. 4 grade is being generally handled. There were 74 cars of No. 3 out of private houses yesterday out of a total of 133 cars. The bulk of this was low grade corn which had been raised to a high grade.

There is a general belief that bad country roads will, for some time to come, interfere materially with farmers' deliveries of all grain. As a general proposition, the bulk of the corn which will sooner or later come to this market is already in cribs or elevators at stations, and naturally the movement of this particular grain cannot be interfered with, but it is said there are few farmers in the interior who would not have a little something to bring to their home station if roads permitted the hauling of the stuff. In no sections are country dealers active buyers, because their storage facilities are already crowded.

The Modern Miller says: "Reports from the principal winter wheat states show that little damage resulted from freezing and thawing weather or from effects of the plant being covered by sleet and ice. By far the largest proportion of the replies say there is no damage done yet and report crop conditions satisfactory."

E. F. Leland says: "With the dryers working full time I believe they will be able to make anywhere from 10,000 to 50,000 bu of corn grade contract daily. This will cut quite a figure in the contract stock eventually."

An Omaha message read: "This is fearful weather on a corn crop already in heat. Dealers are scared to death; can't get cars and unless the stuff moves out of the elevators it will be a total loss."

Lake freights are easier at 2c for corn and 1½c for oats to Buffalo. Charters were for 100,000 bu of oats.

Bradstreet's reports exports as follows:

	Wheat and flour, bu.	Corn, bu.
This week	3,491,000	3,817,000
Last week	2,657,000	2,363,000
Last year	4,096,000	332,000
Since July 1	165,224,000	34,550,000
Previous year	184,259,000	23,535,000

EGG MARKET MAKES A DECLINE.

Scarcity of Buyers Sends Prices Oown 2 Cents—Poultry Weaker and Slow Sale.

The sharp advance of Thursday, which sent fresh eggs to 20c per dozen, had the effect of curtailing demand, retailers yesterday calling for but little in the way of stock. Values declined to 18c for firsts in fresh and all grades eased off in proportion. Butter held firm at 27½c per pound, with receipts fair, but not much really fine goods. Poultry was a shade weaker and chickens accumulated above demand to a point where quotations may be lowered to dispose of surplus. Local trade in potatoes was easier, but a good shipping demand existed, hampered, however, by a lack of sufficient cars. Fancy apples sold well but common stock was inclined to be a drug on the market. Vegetables were in fair demand, with the exception of beets and carrots, of which there was too much stock.

Quotations on round lots follow:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, firsts, in fresh new cases included	18c
Do new laid, at mark, cases included	17½c
Do at mark, cases returned	17c
Refrigerator eggs	16c
Butter, creamery, extras	27½c
June extras	23@23½c
Firsts	24@25c
Seconds	18@20c
Dairies, Cooley's	24c
Do firsts	20c
Packing stock,	10@12c
Cheese, fancy brick	12@12½c
Young America	12@13½c

POULTRY AND GAME.

Live turkeys	10@14c
Do old chickens	12@12½c
Do geese, doz	$5.00@11.00
Dressed springs	12@12½c
Fresh dressed turkeys	15@18c
Frozen turkeys, hens	18@18½c
Young toms	18½@20c
Ducks, mallard, doz	$4.50
Do blue wing	$3.00
Snipe, jack	$1.25
Do sand, grass, and yellow legs	25@30c
Rabbits, doz	25@60c
Do jacks	$1.00@2.00

FRUITS.

Oranges, California, navels	$2.00@3.00
Lemons, Cal., boxes 300	$2.25@2.75
Apples, brls	$1.00@4.00
Greenings and russets, fair to good	$1.50@2.00
Illinois, Ben Davis, and Gano No. 1	$1.75
Michigan, No. 2, poorly packed	

FISH AND SEA FOOD.

Black bass	15@15½c
Carp	12c
Perch	5@6c
Pike	14c
Pickerel	8c
Oysters, standard, bulk, gal	$1.20
Select	$1.60
Lobsters, alive	27c
Do boiled	30c
Frogs' legs, bull, medium	50@60c
Extra large	$1.00@1.10

VEAL.

50@60 lbs	5½@6c
60@78 lbs	6@7c
80@125 lbs	7@8c
90@110 lbs	8¼@9c

HONEY.

White clover, lb	15@16c
Buckwheat	10@11c
Amber, light	12@12c
Dark	9@10c

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus, Cal., choice	$7.00
Beets, 1¼ bu sacks	80c
New, brls, La	$1.50@2.00
Beans, navy, hand picked	$2.25
Medium	$2.12@2.15
Brussels sprouts, Cal., qt	20c
Celery, home grown, doz	10@50c
Carrots, new, brls	$1.50@2.00
Spinach, brls, La	$6.00@8.00
Cauliflower, Cal., case	$1.75@2.25
Potatoes	38@47c
Onions, per 100 lbs, yellow	62½@70c
Do Valencia, crate	$1.25
Cabbage, brls	2½@60c
Lettuce, head, brls	$1.50@6.00
Tomatoes, Fla., 6 basket crates	$2.50
Turnips, brls, La	$2.00@2.25
Cucumbers, Ill., hot-house, doz	25c@$1.25
Radishes	40@50c
String beans, Fla., bu	$4.00

HIDES AND PELTS.

Heavy, green, salted	7½c
Damaged do	4@4½c
Part cured No. 1	6½c
Green, salted, calf	9½c
Dry do	17c
Deacons, each	12@25c

BROOMCORN.

Self-working, fair to good, ton	$50.00@60.00
Choice	$70.00@80.00
Choice, g'n	$50.00@60.00

FEATHERS.

Live geese, white	55@65c
Do ducks, do	42@45c
Mixed goose and duck	26@30c
Do body, mixed	4c
Do tail, best	20@25c
Tail, mixed with skirt	14@16c
Wing, tail, and pointers	10@11c
Mattress, new	18@20c
Mixed, old	12@15c
Chicken body, dressed	14½c
Turkey do, do	13½c
Chicken and turkey	

WOOL.

Fub washed	21@23c
Med., unwashed	19@15c
Coarse, unwashed	15@16c
Montana, medium	14@16c
Ungraded, unwashed	11@15c

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

	Receipts		Shipments	
Articles.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.
Apples, brls	972	738		228
Beans, bu	907	2,428		1,535
B. corn, lbs	17,000	89,200	36,800	46,000
Butter, lbs	416,140	710,018	441,800	582,295
Cheese, lbs	254,920	278,805	110,504	150,927
D. fruits, lbs	1,975	87,290		55,970
Eggs, pkgs	4,194	5,128	1,678	2,767
Game, pkgs				
Hay, tons	882	602	23	24
Hides, lbs	201,430	262,353	423,217	408,060
Hops, lbs		12,350		9,900
Potatoes, bu	25,153	21,462	16,746	7,351
Poultry, lbs	43,100	113,086	9,704	21,708
Poultry, coops		50	90	
Wool, lbs	27,200	108,200	136,500	254,841

IN THE NEW YORK MARKETS.

Quotations on Dry Goods, Coffee, Poultry, Butter, Metals, and Other Special Lines.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Dry goods—The dry goods market has been unresponsive, and the continued weakness in cotton has acted as a retarding factor. No weakness is evident, but, on the other hand, prices are held with unusual firmness, lines being sold ahead to such an extent that manufacturers are not anxious to add to their orders.

Coffee, Spot and Future.

Coffee—The coffee market after opening at unchanged prices ruled generally quiet aside from the switching in transactions by which the existing commitments of March and May options were transferred to later positions. Prices were steadily maintained throughout the entire session until near the close, when spot for the month was marked down 5 points. The close was steady and net unchanged to 5 points lower. Sales were 34,750 bags.

Butter in All Grades.

Butter—Creamery, extras, per lb, 27c; do, firsts, 24@26c; do, seconds, 21@22c; do, held, extras, 22@23c; do, firsts, 19@21c; state dairy, tubs, finest, 26@24c; western imitation creamery, finest, 20c; do, fair to prime, 17@18c; renovated, extras, 18½c; do, choice, 16@18c; do, common to good, 13@15c; western factory, fresh, small tubs, fancy, 16c; do, large tubs, fancy, 15½@16c; do, choice, 15c; do, seconds, 14@14½c; do, held, finest, 15½c; rolls, fresh, choice, 15c; do, common to prime, 13@14c; packing stock, solid packed, 12½@15½c.

Poultry, Alive and Dressed.

Poultry—Alive—Fowls, per lb, 13c; roosters, young, 12c; turkeys, 15c; ducks, western, average, per pair, 80c@$1.00; do southern and southwestern, 70@80c; geese, western, average, $1.62@1.75; do southern and southwestern, $1.37@1.50; live pigeons, 35@40c. Dressed—Turkeys, average best, per lb, 17@18c; do fair to prime, 15@16c; do common, 13@14c; chickens, Ohio and Michigan, scalded, average best, 14@15c; other western, average best, 14@14½c; do fair to good, 12@13c; chickens and fowls mixed, average best, 13½c; do fair to good, 12@13½c; squabs, prime large white, per doz, $2.75@3.00; do mixed, $2.25; do dark, $1.25@1.50.

Tin, Copper, Lead, and Iron.

Tin—Closed £136 10s for spot and £137 5s, or 10s higher, for futures in London; locally spot was $30.25@30.75. Copper—15s higher in London, spot at £60 15s and futures at £61; New York prices advanced; standard, $13.00; lake and electrolytic, $13.62½@14.00; and casting, $13.40@13.75. Lead—Advanced 5s in London, to £18 1s 3d; here, 4½c. Spelter—In New York at 5.10@5.15c; in London advanced 2s 6d, to £21 17s 6d. Glasgow iron, 56s 3d; Middlesboro, 50s 7½d; locally unchanged; No. 1 foundry, northern, $24.00@24.50; No. 1 foundry, southern, $23.50@24.50; No. 1 foundry, southern, soft, $23.50@24.50; No. 2 foundry, northern, $22.00@22.50; warrants nominal.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE MARKETS.

Current and Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions at Leading Trade Centers.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Wheat—Receipts, 58,900 bu; sales, 2,300,000 bu futures, 40,000 bu spot. Spot, steady; No. 2 red, 81¼c, elevator; No. 2 red, 81¾c, f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, 88⅞c, f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 89⅝c, f. o. b. afloat. Options closed ¼@¾c net higher; March closed 83⅝c; May, 80 5-16@80 11-16c, closed 80⅝c; July, 76 15-16@77¼c, closed 77¼c; September closed 75⅝c.

Corn—Receipts, 50,000 bu; exports, 115,465 bu. Spot easy; No. 2, 58c elevator, and 54½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 55¼c; No. 2 white, 56¼c. Options closed ¼@⅝c net higher; March closed 50¾c; May, 52⅝@53¼c, closed 53½c; July, 49¾@50⅝c, closed 50¾c.

Oats—Receipts, 42,000 bu; exports, 9,580 bu. Spot, quiet; No. 2, 43¾c; standard white, 44¾c; No. 3, 42¾c; No. 2 white, 44¾c; No. 3 white, 44¼c; track mixed, western, nominal; track white, 44@48c. Options: May closed 40⅝c.

Cotton seed oil—Quiet.

Sugar—Raw, strong; fair refining, 3 5-16c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3⅝@3 13-16c; molasses sugar, 3@3 1-16c; refined firm.

Cotton—Spot closed quiet, 10 points lower; middling uplands, 10.00c; middling gulf, 10.25c; sales, 2,200 bales. Futures closed weak; March, 9.61c; April, 9.60c; May, 9.60c; June, 9.41c; July, 9.40c; August, 9.01; September, 8.78c; October, 8.49c; November, 8.40c; December, 8.39c.

Western Grain Markets.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 6.—May wheat opened at 75c, fell to 74⅝c, and closed at 75¼c; July closed at 75½c. Cash No. 1 northern, 76¼@75½c No. 2 northern, 75¾c; No. 1 hard, 77⅝c. Flax—The market had a moderate decline. Cash and to arrive closed at $1.11¼; March, $1.11; May, $1.11⅝; July, $1.13.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 6.—Close—Wheat—May, 66¼@66⅝c; July, 63⅜c; cash, No. 2 hard, 69@71c; No. 3, 66@68c; No. 4, 57@64c; rejected, 52@59c; No. 2 red 71½@72½c; No. 3, 66@70c. Corn—April, 37⅛c; May, 38¼@38⅝c; July, 38c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 39@40½c; No. 2 white, 39@41½c; No. 3, 39@40c.

DULUTH, Minn., March 6.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 75⅝c; No. 1 northern, 74¾c; No. 2 northern, 72⅝c; No. 3 spring, 69¾c. To arrive—No. 1 northern, 75¼c; No. 2 northern, 74⅝c; May, 75¼c; July, 75⅛c. Flax—Cash, $1.09½; on track and to arrive, $1.10½; May, $1.11⅜; July, $1.12¾; September, $1.12; October, $1.11.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 6.—Close: Wheat—Firm; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 69⅝c; track, 73½@75½c; May, 70⅝c; July, 69c; No. 2 hard, 70@73c. Corn—Higher; No. 2, cash, 41½c; track, 41¼@44c; May, 41¼c; July, 41¼c, nominal. Lead—Higher, $4.02½. Spelter—Higher. Sales, 495.

TOLEDO, O., March 6.—Wheat—Cash, 75½c; May, 78c; July, 74¼c. Seed—Dull, easier. March, $7.15; April, $7.00; prime timothy, $1.65; prime alsike, $8.00.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 6.—Wheat—Close: No. 1 northern, 80c; No. 2 northern, 78@79c; May, 76c asked. Corn—May, 47⅝c asked.

PEORIA, Ill., March 6.—Corn—Firm. No. 3, 39¾c. Whisky—On the basis of $1.30 for finished goods.

IN FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Current and Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—Wheat—Spot quiet; No. 2 red winter, 6s 1½d; No. 1 northern spring, 6s 8½d; No. 1 California, 6s 10¼d; futures quiet; March, 6s 3¾d; May, 6s 1⅝d; July, 6s 1¼d. Corn—Spot, American mixed, new, steady, 4s 6¼d; American mixed, old, no stock; futures quiet; March, 4s 6¼d; May, 4s 3½d.

Hams—Short cut strong, 53s 6d. Bacon—Short rib firm, 54s; long clear middles light, 51s 6d; long clear middles heavy, 52s; short clear backs, 52s 6d; clear bellies, 53s. Shoulders, square, 43s 6d.

Cotton—Spot in fair demand; prices 8 points higher; American middling fair, 5.66d; good middling, 5.49d; middling, 5.32d; low middling, 5.20d; good to ordinary, 5.05d; ordinary, 4.96d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales. Receipts, 4,500 bales. Futures opened firm and closed steady; American middling, g. o. c., March, 5.12d; March-April, 5.12d; April-May, 5.14d; May-June, 5.16d; June-July, 5.16d; July-August, 5.16d; August-September, 5.06d; September-October, 4 82d; 4.83d; October-November, 4.62d; November-December, 4.57d.

BANK STOCKS SELL LOWER

HIGH PRICED SHARES DECLINE IN LAST FEW WEEKS.

Prosperous Year Apparently Ahead for Such Institutions—Local Brokers Enter Agreement to Discontinue Public Quotations for Shares—Subtreasury Gains Over $6,000,000 in New York—Lake Street L Stock Being Freely Deposited.

The local bank stock market has grown dull and weak. At the beginning of what seems likely to be a highly prosperous year for banks the stocks are selling off and the demand which existed a few weeks ago has suddenly stopped. No specially good reason has been advanced for the turn in prices and sentiment.

Chicago bank stocks enjoyed last year an unusual speculative as well as investment demand. Most bankers declared their stocks were too high and did not advise purchases at the then prevailing prices. It now seems the views of those conservative bankers are beginning to obtain rather generally.

It is possible that the stock purchased at the high prices then may now be coming on the market, since advances have ceased. While last year was an extremely good one for Chicago banks, this promises even better, and it may be that high priced purchases will be sold upon the appearance of strength.

First National stock was quoted yesterday at 395 bid, as against 400 a short time ago. Illinois Trust sold at 716. These are prime bank shares, and when they begin to move down the fact may be taken to fairly indicate the general situation.

In this connection is appears that within the last few days the commission houses which have been trading in bank stocks on the curb have entered into an agreement not to issue bank stock quotations over their firm names. It has been the custom for several years to prepare for publication lists of bank stock prices, the name of the house to accompany the quotations. Quite an interest developed, but prospective purchasers and prospective sellers were kept well advised of approximately the actual value of different shares. Such knowledge has probably restricted the profits to brokers, who could otherwise buy at a low price from one customer and sell at a high price to another, and vice versa. Unless the newspapers take sufficient interest in the matter to furnish quotations the bank stock investor or seller will be left without a guide to market values. It is doubtful, therefore, whether the move of the brokers will not damage their business instead of helping it, since the speculator or investor will not know whether he is buying above or selling below a fair market.

Banks Still Lose.

The principal movements of currency indicate that the New York associated banks have lost $5,569,500. They lost to the subtreasury $6,123,000, and gained on the interior movement $553,500.

Unless there shall have been a large contraction in loans, today's statement should show a little surplus left. However, in emergencies, and when deemed necessary, the figures can be so manipulated as to be altogether different from what the known movements of money would indicate.

Lake Securities Being Deposited.

It is announced that more than $600,000 out of the total of $1,626,000 Lake Street income bonds have been deposited with the Illinois Trust and Savings bank. The stock is coming in freely, as it should, as neither risk nor expense is entailed, and it is through deposits only that the committee will submit a plan.

General Financial News.

The Pope Manufacturing company, incorporated last week at Trenton, is to be the successor of the American Bicycle company when details shall have been arranged so that the property can be transferred from the receivers to the new organization, in which Col. Albert A. Pope will again come to the front as the head of the bicycle industry. The company will bring out a new kind of bicycle and continue the manufacture of automobiles.

The fiscal year of the United States Rubber company will end on March 31. Officials assert that the concern has had a prosperous season. Some of the largest factories have orders for their entire year's output.

President Dresser Retires.

An echo of the trouble of the Trust Company of the Republic last December is found in the resignation of its president, Daniel Le Roy Dresser. Mr. Dresser also retires from the board.

Pending the election of his successor as president, Charles M. Preston, formerly superintendent of banking of the state of New York, and chairman of the executive committee of the Trust company, will be associated with Vice President Greis in the management of the company.

Conservative Warning.

In their closing letter to Sidney C. Love & Co. yesterday Strong-Sturgis wired the following:

"At the moment it is not a question of what earnings railroad companies will show or what their future prospects may be, it is a question of the ability of the nation to take care of its obligations and to continue to float securities and to complete enterprises already commenced. To be forewarned is to be forearmed, and the lesson which is now being learned in an unpleasant manner will doubtless have a good effect during the coming summer months. We admit that we look forward to a disagreeable autumn, recognizing that the period during which the crop is being moved will unquestionably be one of distinct stringency for money. The heavy disbursements of the government through the appropriations which have been made, our excess of exports over imports, and certain other favorable features may keep us from any great distress during the spring and summer, but the autumn is threatening and time rolls by rapidly, so that we do not wonder to note the conservative temperament of people in general and the slow but steady liquidation of securities that are pledged for borrowed money. The mercantile community will be heavy borrowers this spring and their demands will be supplied by the banks to the best of their ability no doubt. Railroad corporations of high credit that may need large sums of money will probably be able to secure them at a rate which, if in excess of a year ago, is still not at all severe. The distress will fall upon the speculator and upon the smaller operator whose collaterals are not acceptable or whose credit is insecure."

Railway Earnings.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

January.		Increase.
Gross	$ 618,126	*$ 10,962
Expenses	430,204	11,886
Net	187,922	*22,848
From July 1:		
Gross	4,575,145	*$3,392
Expenses	3,264,537	*19,455
Net	1,310,608	*$3,937

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS.

January, gross	702,618	107,651
Surplus	194,236	

COLORADO AND SOUTHERN.

January, gross	519,502	67,350
Net	110,068	*4,837
Surplus	91,951	*5,337
From July 1:		
Gross	3,677,151	407,482
Net	903,729	19,499
Balance	777,856	18,999

BIG FOUR.

Fourth week February	375,408	67,382
For four weeks	1,371,370	141,664

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS.

Month of February	756,587	127,023
From July 1	6,144,733	904,227

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

January, net	787,062	*121,049
From July 1, net	7,150,697	111,358

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

Fourth week February	406,351	111,307
From July 1	13,548,896	1,952,456

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER.

Fourth week February	35,150	1,925
Month of February	126,625	2,022
From July 1	1,140,623	80,785

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN.

Fourth week of February	115,935	5,582
Month of February	385,218	14,945
From July 1	3,777,067	190,086

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.

Fourth week of February	47,981	*16,126
From July 1	2,311,628	*23,472

PEORIA AND EASTERN.

Fourth week of February	68,786	22,113
For month	219,288	52,510

*Decrease.

Dividend Declared.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 14.

New York Curb Quotations.

Following were closing quotations in the New York curb market:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Can	8½	9¼
Do pfd	43½	45
Air	5¼	5½
British Col. Copper	5¼	5½
Bay State Gas	7-16	½
Baking Powder pfd	104	106
Con. Equipment	4¾	5
Electric Vehicle	11	12¼
Do pfd	11¼	12½
Electric Boat	28	30
Do pfd	39	40
Havana Cigar	50	53
Do pfd	61	64
Montreal and Boston	1¼	1⅝
Northern Securities	105¾	106
Manhattan Transit	29	30¾
New York Electric	9	10
Otis Elevator	43	44¼
Do pfd	97½	98½
Stamping and Enamel	34½	35½
Do pfd	66	67
Seaboard Air Line	24¾	25
Do pfd	41¾	42
St. Louis Transit	27¾